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SOUTH CAROLINA.

LETTER FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

To the Editor of the Standard :

In the olden time, when the "Peculiar Institution" was in its glory, dispensing lavishly such blessings as would naturally attend a system of remarkable *peculiarity*, the North were wonderfully confused as to the actual condition of things here in the South. When you *agitators* would talk of brandings, and scourgings, and roastings, and thumb-screws, and manacles, and whipping-posts, and stocks, and separation of families, and mock marriage relations, and herding together of human beings like wild beasts, some sensitive individuals would exclaim : "Is it not a shame?" Even some of the clergy would pray that Idolatry, Superstition, Intemperance and *oppression* might be removed from the *whole earth.*

But Whigs and Democrats told you if you did not cease your railings, you would be mobbed. Some of you would not cease, and you *were* mobbed. Some of the churches declared if you did not hold your peace you should be put out. Some of you continued to *croak* and you *were* put out. To place the whole matter beyond cavil, the Rev. Southside Adams made an *extensive* tour throughout the South ; exploring the whole eastern shore of Port Royal Island. He ate the fish, fowl, and venison, procured and prepared by blissful samboes ; sipped Mocha, ice-water and lemonade, from silver goblets gracefully extended to him by the hand of some exulting Dinah ; slept upon down which was daily enlivened by the magic stir of some hilarious old aunty ; and, with hat and vesture brushed beyond the possibility of dust, and boots polished almost to painful brilliancy by the strong arm of some delighted "Uncle Tom," he tripped lightly to the carriage, under the silken umbrella borne by the hand of the roguish, jovial little Sam. With such *satisfactory* experience, he returned, and published a book, which portrayed the relation of master and slave in such glowing colors, as attended with so much satisfaction to the former, and such unbounded jolification to the latter, that it was a wonder almost, the laboring classes of the North did not petition their Legislatures, to re-establish the "patriarchal institution" there, where they could bask in its sunshine.

But by the time twenty thousand of these "Southside" contented, blissful *proteges* had one by one stolen a march up through the Northern States on their way to Canada, whispering, as they stealthily stole along, into the ears of their friends, tales of horror and woe, the "Southside" view began to be regarded with more or less distrust. That North became divided and confused, not knowing whether to regard this South as the real Egypt, or the veritable Canaan. It is much the same at this late day. A distinguished Representative from the North traverses the Southern country, self-commissioned to preach the true political gospel. He makes his way mid hisses and yells, and blood, and bullets, and powder smoke ; and returns to you alive, only through the "grace of God." "Bloody Egypt!" exclaim an indignant people from Maine to Maryland. But ere this echo has died away, a distinguished Senator returns to you, who has been on a pilgrimage through the same latitude, and upon the same ostensible mission, and he declares in your ears that the political millennium is in full blast throughout the South. He tells you that the radicalism of the South fairly puts that of the North to the blush ; that he never anywhere saw such terrible intensity to hear the truth, that even Wendell Phillips could go into any State, district or neighborhood here, and thunder his anathemas *ad libitum*, with perfect impunity, unless by accident he should encounter some bushwhacker who was so drunk that he could not *quite* understand him. "Beautiful Canaan!" shouts embodied conservatism. "Out of the wilderness!" cries the timid, but ever hopeful republican, and so perhaps the prevailing sentiments, for the moment, may be that of hope, if not of assurance. But lo! the District Commanders, who are simply generals and not philanthropists, are constantly issuing fresh orders, each one more stringent than the former, intimating, at least, that drunkenness is on the increase amongst the bushwhackers, or that the civil authorities are too much engrossed in matters not particularly appertaining to their position ; or that the black man is not yet quite exempt from all the ills which have heretofore tormented him. "What ails the machine now!" you ejaculate. "Some screws must be loose, where we had had just been informed everything was in the most complete running order."

Then, forth steps Andrew Johnson, and, through his Attorney-General, he smartly lectures these intermedling District Commanders for dealing such deadly blows where there is really nothing to hit ; and again, half bewildered, you cry out : "Why, then, is not the health of the daughter of my people recovered?" Thus by these conflicting evidences, your brains have been so frequently racked and turned that it would not be regarded as strange whether you became a complete set of dupes, or a total race of arrant unbelievers. But a word with reference to the recent mission of Senator Wilson here. He came heralded by our newspapers as conservative in sentiment and, consequently, as favorable to the South. But we were all disappointed ; for he spoke here boldly and plainly, and was commended by his Radical friends for his fidelity to principle. Yet, under what circumstances were those sentiments uttered? They were, no doubt, similar to those under which every word was spoken throughout his entire Southern campaign. Suffice it to say that in the city was Gen. Sickles. But beyond this, around him were gathered upon the platform, military officers, army chaplains, and prominent government officials. Directly in front of him was a bulwark of fifteen hundred colored men, ready to echo every radical utterance that escaped his lips. Far back by the door were huddled together a few Southern men, who *did* remain decently quiet, although they grumbled, and swore, and retired one by one, as some javelin from the speaker's bow would hit them in a vital part. The true "Southern sentiment" was not there. It was growling at the news offices, snarling in the hotels, and at the street corners, desecrating the family altar, in prayer that God would yet succor the rebels, and send to the Radicals discomfiture and dismay. In fact, Senator Wilson, throughout his entire Southern tour, from the very nature of the circumstances by which he was surrounded, the composition of his audiences, the character of the persons that gathered around him in public and in private, the comparatively subdued tone and temper of those inhabiting along the thoroughfares which he traversed, and in the larger places that he visited, could no more judge of the prevailing sentiment of the people of which he speaks so confidently, and so hopefully, than he could estimate the depth of the ocean, by casting his lead into the Croton reservoir. If he had uttered the same sentiments which he proclaimed here in Hibernian Hall to the freedmen, in presence of any equal number of ladies in Charleston, if they had failed to scratch out his eyes, they would certainly have made the attempt to *spit* him to death. If he had gone into any of the up country districts unattended, and there threatened confiscation as he did here under certain contingencies, if he had escaped with his life, it would have been because more unreconciled rebels than loyal black men fell in the melee which would have resulted.

The politician, even though he be fragrant with the costliest perfume of the church, is sometimes in the habit of shouting "Good Devil," if he deems that necessary for his own personal aggrandisement. But what object any Northern man can have in view by misrepresenting this Southern people as even decently loyal, not to say radical, it is difficult to divine, unless he has been most egregiously humbugged, which *may* have been the case with Senator Wilson. What is the use of talking about loyalty where the people canonise Jeff. Davis and Wilkes Booth, but doom Congress plump to hell? What avails it to talk of Radicalism where revenue officers dare not go their rounds without an armed force to protect them? where agents of the "Bureau" dare not traverse the districts unless surrounded by armed men? where preachers and teachers to the freed people are shot down, or cudgeled to death, their churches and school-houses riddled with bullets or burned to the ground?

Why prate about justice where the civil Courts, as a rule, discharge the white man who has murdered a *nigger*, but whip and imprison the black man charged with *impertinence* towards the white? Why shout "millennium," when there is scarcely a white church in the South where Henry Ward Beecher, or Jesus Christ himself, would be tolerated in preaching a decent sermon from Acts x., 34? No, the millennium, whether political or ecclesiastic, has not yet broken upon this people. The loyal government of the North have still this "elephant" upon their hands, and it will be no easy job properly to dispose of him. Senator Wilson thinks the only danger to be apprehended is from an occasional "violent" "intoxicated" fellow who "may get into trouble." No, the danger lies not there. It proceeds from the "high-toned" gentleman, lady, lawyer, planter, judge, juror, and the like, *quite a number* of whom did not contribute to swell those "attentive audiences," or even find time to call upon the Senator, to assure him of their *loves.*

But the "violent" chap has been rampant up and down these States for two years and a half, and simply because the "high-toned" not only manifested no desire to check him, but actually commended him for his *pluck.*

In fact he has been the government, the ruling power, the *ipse dixit*, and the "high-toned," instead of officiating as executive avengers, have only bowed in willing submission to his sway. It is not *quite* thus in old Massachusetts, even though South Carolina may perhaps be in a condition to *twit* her of "Conservatism." What Senator Wilson says of the South is mainly true—only it requires about two pages of explanation to one of assertion. When he says, "I have never spoken to more attentive audiences anywhere than I found at the South," he should have explained the reasons why the white men and women were not there. When he says, in regard to the reception of the truths he uttered, "The bolder the utterances, the loftier the appeals, the more elevated the sentiments, the more emphatic will be the responses," he might have descanted largely upon the enormous strength of lungs in the black man, and the extreme feebleness or entire want of it in the white. When he calls your attention to the statement of one of our "ex-Governors," referring to a district where slavery was the strongest, "that there would not be a candidate run against us for Congress ;" if he had stated the additional fact, that the rebels were so bitter they would not even condescend to enter their names upon the register, it would have been a reasonable explanation of his statement, and there can be no other. The misfortune is, that from such incomplete statements, the North may be led to entertain delusive hopes concerning the loyalty and patriotism of the former ruling classes here, which, in the end, will most certainly be blasted. It is better to know the worst, so that you may provide against it, and escape the terrible disappointment. If Senator Wilson only intended to show you that the *black* race is loyal, he has explained satisfactorily that two and two make four. If he intended anything more, he has either deceived you, or has been himself deceived.

Charleston, S. C. *

HON. HANNIBAL HAMLIN ON IMPEACHMENT.

From the Boston Commonwealth.

Ever since the formation of the Republican party there has been burning in the east one clear and undimmed political light, which, through all the mists and clouds of our national life, has been constant and faithful to its duty, never wavering or going out, but throwing an encouraging ray to gladden the eye and cheer the heart of many an on-looker. That star, to dismiss metaphor, has been Hannibal Hamlin. He has always seemed to know instinctively what the occasion demanded, and has spoken in frank and pertinent terms. His last utterance for the benefit of his fellow-citizens was at the recent Republican State Convention at Maine, at which he presided, when he said :

"The country owes a debt of gratitude to the Congress of the United States. They have proved the salvation of the country, and he was one of those waiting with anxious eyes and beating heart to see what they will do. He believed that treason is a crime so odious that it ought to be punished. *Those who neutralize laws should answer the penalty of that crime. Persons who usurped power should be impeached and removed from office.* There is something in the atmosphere that makes bold men timid and timid men no men at all. He had read in no history where a republic had lost its liberty by the usurpation of the legislative power, but step-by-step through the encroachments of the executive power. He would not make any specifications. They are as thick as autumnal leaves. There is an obligation upon those in power to see that justice is meted out alike to all men. The resistance of Congress to the usurpation [illegible] of executive power deserves our unqualified approbation and thanks. The question to-day is whether we are educated up to the right standard. The acts of President Johnson have served to educate and settle the country upon a right basis, and to teach us the duties which we ought to discharge. Not as Secretary Seward said in Boston the other day, that we have only to acquiesce in President Johnson's declaration that everything should go on as 'merry as a marriage bell,' but that the government was in the people. He had come to the conclusion that everything has been wisely ordered. He saw happier days in the future."

THE IMPEACHMENT REPORT—AN OCTOBER SESSION.

We take the following from the House proceedings on Wednesday the 10th inst. :

THE IMPEACHMENT REPORT.

Mr. Wilson (Rep., Iowa), rising to a question of privilege, said the Judiciary Committee was directed at the last session to make a report to this House at the present session, on the question of the impeachment of President Johnson. I am directed by the Committee to state that it is not prepared now to submit a report, but it will be prepared to submit a report on that subject at any session that may be held on or after the 16th of October next. I have been requested to state the position occupied by the Committee on this question. Five members of the Committee are of the opinion that such high crimes and misdemeanors have not been proved against the President as would call for his impeachment ; four members of the Committee occupy the opposite position, believing that sufficient matter has been developed in the case to call for the impeachment of the President. That is all I am directed to state, and I believe that statement covers all the authority given me by the Committee.

Mr. Boutwell (Rep., Mass.)—Although not strictly by the authority of the Committee, yet I believe it meets with the judgment of the Committee, I submit to the House a resolution in reference to the adjournment of the present session :

"Resolved, The Senate concurring, that when the two Houses of Congress shall adjourn on the — day of July instant, the adjournment shall be to Wednesday, the 16th day of October next, at noon, and the two Houses shall then reassemble without further orders."

I desire to state to the House the reasons which control me in asking a session of Congress in October next. There are general reasons, which are certainly as well known to other members of the House as they are to me, which lead me to the opinion that, in the present condition of public affairs, and from what we have already learned by experience under the administration of the present Chief Magistrate, it is due to the country, to the public peace, especially to the ten States which are unrepresented here, and with reference to business affairs throughout the whole country, that there should be an interval of a month between the sessions of Congress, until the people have had an opportunity, if there be any other method provided under the Constitution and laws, to place another man in the Executive chair. But I don't propose now to dwell at all on this general consideration, but to suggest to the House, to the country it may be, a view of this matter, which, at the same time, ought to control us in deciding that there shall be another session of Congress as early as October next. I know very well that it will be inconvenient to members, and that it will be inconvenient, in some respects, to the country ; and I know how common it is, how universal it is for those interested in business, to plead for peace. I am as anxious for peace as men interested in business can possibly be ; but I remember, too, that during the war there were men who clamored for peace, and we told them in those days that there was no peace possible, except through the triumph of our arms, and the supremacy of the course for which we were contending. The same reason exists to-day. This controversy, I suppose, will be protracted in some form, and under many difficulties and discouragements, and with embarrassments to the business of the country, until the 4th of March, 1868. It is one of the incidents of the condition of the country, and there are no possible means, I will not say consistently with public duty, but I say there are no possible means, whether we regard or disregard our public duties, by which we can relieve the country from the difficulties incident to business and to prosperity consequent upon the condition of public affairs. Therefore, I suggest to the House, and to the country, that there is no better way of ridding ourselves of the difficulties in which we find ourselves, than to go steadily, and freely, and conscientiously, and judiciously forward in the discharge of our duties, public and private, to the end. The Chairman of the Judiciary Committee has stated to the House the division of the Committee. There is one other fact which I believe I will be allowed to state, because it is already a matter of public fame : it is, that, at the same time the Committee voted, as has been stated in the main question of impeachment, the members of the Committee, seven in number, representing the majority at this side of the House, did concur unanimously, and with firmness, in the opinion that the President had so conducted himself in his public office as to justify it in a report, condemning and censuring him.

Mr. Wilson (Iowa)—Lest the remarks of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Boutwell) may be misunderstood, I desire to state here that there was no proposition in the Committee to report a resolution of censure or otherwise, because the Committee was of opinion that it had jurisdiction of but one question, and that was whether the President should be impeached or not.

Mr. Boutwell—The words of the Chairman of the Committee sustain exactly what has been stated, namely, that the Committee should have a resolution to condemn and censure the President ; not that it should ask the House to condemn him.

Mr. Wilson (Iowa)—That is not the case, and it may be well enough to wait and see what the Committee report on that subject will be. I do not myself desire in advance to discuss any issue involved in the case ; nor do I wish now to put an interpretation on the action or position occupied by any member of the Committee, or to interpret his views in that matter. I will be prepared to do that when I am called upon to defend whatever may be presented by the Committee.

Mr. Boutwell—I waive entirely any allusion to that matter. I supposed that by the vote of the Committee that fact had been made known to the country. I do not intend to comment upon the views of the majority of the Committee or upon the views of any member of the Committee further than to say this, and I think I am justified in saying it : That if there had not been grave matters, and I say this for the purpose of relieving the public mind from the impression that there is nothing serious in this whole business developed in the testimony submitted to the Committee, the gentleman from Iowa (Wilson) and the other gentlemen on this side of the House would not have concurred in that report.

Mr. Wilson (Iowa)—There are a great many things in the testimony, as to the action of the President, which I do not approve, as they are bad things ; but I do not want now to enter upon that discussion, but will be prepared at the proper time.

Mr. Boutwell—Nor do I want to pursue this branch of the inquiry. I will say now on my own responsibility and judgment, that the House and the country are in such a position that the subject will be completed by the House. The report of the Committee will be made. It will be discussed ; it will be considered, and time will be required in that consideration and discussion. I think in connection with what we know of the possible business of the next session, setting aside all other general consideration, that the two Houses ought to meet as early as the middle of October for the purpose of attending to this business, and to discharge their duties in reference to other matters. If the session is delayed until December or November, and if we are to go through with this inquiry on the floor of the House, even if the matter goes no further, it will occupy certainly several weeks of time. We know there is to be a Presidential election next year ; it would be for the public interest and convenience of members that the business of the session should be closed, if possible, before the country is involved in that struggle. I have, therefore, named the 16th of October, a time beyond the October elections, although I know there are some States in which elections are to be held in November, and if we were to postpone the session until November, it would be substantially postponing it until the annual meeting in December. I may say still further, that considering that the great question which is to come before Congress at its next session is one which specially pertains to the House of Representatives, primarily under the Constitution of the United States, we may reasonably expect that the other branch of the Legislative Department of the government will not, under these circumstances, undertake to exercise an independent judgment on the question of the reassembling of Congress.

Mr. Spaulding (Rep., Ohio) said, I do not think it is the sense of this House, or of a majority of this House, that an adjournment should take place until the 16th of October with a view then to assemble and commence a long session to run through the Winter and through the next Spring and Summer ; but I do not believe that a majority would be prepared to join with the gentleman from Massachusetts in a resolution, similar to that under which we are now assembled, to meet again on the 16th of October, provided a quorum of each House shall then appear, if not to stand adjourned till the first Monday in December. I move, therefore, that this resolution be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to report it back with a resolution framed similarly to that under which we are now convened, adjourning Congress until the 16th of October, to meet then, provided a quorum of each branch be present.

Mr. Boutwell said he had examined, with other persons, the question of the constitutionality of the concurrent resolution, providing for this adjourned session, and was persuaded that it was unconstitutional so far as it attempted to deprive a minority of the power to force the presence of a quorum.

Mr. Pike (Rep., Me.) suggested an adjournment till the second Monday of November, preferring to make square work of it and have a definite adjournment.

Mr. Stevens (Rep., Pa.) said—I don't see why this adjournment should take place unless we are to have a report now from the Judiciary Committee of the testimony taken by it. If I understand the Chairman of that Committee, there is nothing now to justify impeachment. That Committee has been six months attempting to find evidence to impeach the President. The whole question of his impeachment lies in a nutshell ; if nothing can yet be found sufficiently implicating him, and justifying his being put on trial, it is due to him, to the House, and to the country that he should be discharged, and that this matter should be abandoned. I believe that the country almost unanimously thinks there ought to be articles of impeachment reported and acted upon. The only condition of which I would vote for an adjournment till October is the condition that this Committee should report now, and that report shall be printed and ready for action when we meet. I do not think the country is satisfied with the course taken in regard to impeachment. I do not mean in saying so to censure or blame anybody, but it seems to me there is an error of judgment on the part of the Committee as to what is required by law to found articles of impeachment upon. That question, I think, ought to be submitted to the tribunals of this House and to the tribunal which is to try him.

Mr. Williams (Rep., Pa.) said, As a member of the Judiciary Committee, I feel constrained to say that I do not agree that there is any reason why that Committee could not have been prepared to make its report at this session.

Mr. Woodbridge (Rep., Vt.), another member of the Committee, asked Mr. Williams whether the Committee was not now expecting witnesses who had been subpœnaed at the instigation of himself (Williams)?

Mr. Williams replied that the witness to whom Mr. Woodbridge referred had been examined this morning, and the gentleman would have known if he had been there. (Laughter.)

Mr. Woodbridge repeated the question in another form.

Mr. Williams replied—"I am prepared here to say, call no more witnesses."

Mr. Stevens, knowing how easy it was to procrastinate the examination, asked Mr. Williams why the Committee should call witnesses *ad infinitum*, when it had completed the important testimony.

Mr. Williams said he could not answer the question, but that so far as the members of the minority were concerned they were satisfied with the testimony and thought it showed abundant reasons for the impeachment of the President for high crimes and misdemeanors before the highest tribunal of the nation. They wanted no more ; they were ready to report now and present the issue before the House and the country. He thought it would be found that the differences between the seven members of the Committee on his side of the House were not quite so material as had been generally supposed ; that they were merely technical ; that——

Mr. Wilson (interrupting) said he would like to know whether the gentleman from Pennsylvania proposed to bring the proceedings of the Committee into the discussion ; he added that while he would not disclose, either now or at any time, what had transpired in the Committee as to causing witnesses to be subpœnaed, calling for documents from the departments, etc., there was much more delay caused by the demands of the gentleman than by any which he (Wilson) had made.

Mr. Williams replied that he thought it would not be so found. Referring to the resolution of censure adopted in Committee, he said that the only question between them was whether that sentence of censure should be a judicial or an extra judicial one ; whether it should be the mere declaration of the Committee, a mere nullity without effect, falling still-born, or whether it should result in the impeachment of the President. The minority was ready to report now ; the majority was not. Why it was not, and why it wanted more time, it was not for him to say. Was it for the purpose of taking further testimony? He thought not ; he thought the Chairman of the Committee would not say so. It would be only accumulative. He did not think there was any more light required. There was no subject inquired into by the Committee on which there had not been testimony enough given, sufficient for those who favored the impeachment.

Mr. Wilson (Rep., Iowa) remarked that this was a very singular performance on the part of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Williams). That gentleman had been informing the House that there was no necessity for any testimony to be taken since the adjournment of the Committee in June, and yet all the testimony taken since that time was taken at the instance of himself, Mr. Williams, and the other members of the minority.

Mr. Williams reminded Mr. Wilson that now it was he who was disclosing the secrets of the Committee-room. (Laughter.)

Mr. Wilson proceeded—He said that the gentleman (Mr. Williams) wanted to lay the majority of the Committee under the imputation that they were not ready, and were calling for more testimony, when all the calls for testimony had come from himself and the members of the minority. Even some testimony taken at the gentleman's instance to-day was still in the hands of the stenographer. The Committee including the majority and minority, had labored faithfully, and attended to its duties diligently. Some of them had thought it was a case which required some time to investigate the testimony, so as to be able to present views clearly to the House. If the gentleman from Pennsylvania was prepared to present a report, such report had never been submitted to the Committee. He did not know what course the House might take ; he had stated what the Committee desired him to state, that at this time it was not prepared to submit a report. If the House should direct the Committee to report at once the testimony that had been taken, of course the Committee would obey that order, but for one he must say that while he had been examining the testimony carefully and diligently, he had not yet completed his views in the form of a report. If the House desired the case to come before it and the country without such preparation, of course it could have it, but he did not believe that, with the testimony incomplete, and with calls for documentary evidence yet unanswered, but in the course of being answered, it was either proper or just to those who had the responsibility of presenting the case to the House and country, to require that report to be made now.

Mr. Williams was proceeding to reply to Mr. Wilson when Mr. Pike (Rep., Me.) made the point of order that it was not in order to discuss in the House the proceedings of a Committee.

The Speaker sustained the point of order and then intimated that the hour had arrived when the death of Mr. Dennison, late a member from the XIIth District of Pennsylvania was to be announced.

The further consideration of Mr. Boutwell's concurrent resolution was postponed till to-morrow.

THE ADJOURNMENT PROPOSITION.

The House resumed the consideration of the concurrent resolution offered on Thursday by Mr. Boutwell, providing for an adjournment till October.

Mr. Boutwell (Rep., Mass.) said that as the action of Congress on the proposed impeachment of the President would stand either for good or evil as a precedent, it was due to the character of the House, and to the high position of the person accused, that in this great proceeding—which must remain in history after they had all passed away—they should command all the time necessary for a fair, just and judicial consideration of the question. They should not let the matter be involved in the measures of party warfare which would exist during the next twelve months ; they should see that the time was free from all controversy about other matters.

Mr. Pike (Rep., Me.) asked Mr. Boutwell to let an amendment be offered for an adjournment until Wednesday, the 13th of November.

Mr. Boutwell declined to do so.

Mr. Pike said he proposed that amendment without reference to the question of impeachment. He did not believe the House should hasten its session one day in reference to that question. He did not believe that the country desired to be involved in that question. The country wanted peace ; it wanted time to recover from the waste of war ; so far as concerned the punishment of the person in the White House, it seemed to him that after having destroyed him politically, the only question now was whether they should mangle the corpse. (Laughter.) He for one had no disposition to attempt to excite the public sympathy in that way. He did not, in saying this, mean to preclude himself from voting as his judgment would direct on the facts as they might be presented by the Judiciary Committee, but so far as public developments are yet concerned, he believed he acted in consonance with the sentiment of the country, and certainly in consonance with his own sense of right when he said that he should not vote for an impeachment. But he placed his amendment on other grounds—on the ground simply of the advantage of Congress sitting in November and December rather than in June and July.

Mr. Stevens (Rep., Pa.) said that there seemed to be an idea growing in certain quarters of the House that the President was an innocent man, that he was a suffering man, that the country sympathized with him, and that Congress had been wrong all the time. It was coming to be the idea in certain quarters, that it was vastly better to have a man in the White House who had persistently refused to execute the laws, and who would refuse to execute them, than a man who would execute them if he had the opportunity. When the gentleman from Maine (Mr. Pike) said that the country did not want impeachment, he must have meant the country away Down East. So far as the country about Lancaster was concerned, there never had been any difficulty about it. In his opinion, the whole country believed that articles of impeachment should have been reported long ago. He did not believe that the gentleman from Maine had expressed the views of one out of every hundred Republicans in the country. He wished the House would order the Judiciary Committee to report at this session, at least partially, with leave to make further reports at the next session, so that the country might understand whether there was anything in the conduct of the President that deserved impeachment.

Mr. Spaulding (Rep., Ohio) gave notice that if the previous question were voted down, he would offer an amendment a resolution similar to that under which the present session was held, for Congress to meet on the 16th of October, if there were quorums in both Houses.

Mr. Pike, alluding to Mr. Stevens's remarks, informed him that he (Mr. Pike) did represent a Down East district, and that the constituents of such districts had almost the same right to be heard here as the constituents whom he (Stevens) represented.

Mr. Bromwell (Rep., Ill.) assured the House that it could not console itself with the reflection that this subject could be passed over. It had gone too far for the House to ignore the proceedings of the Judiciary Committee ; the House had got to sift the evidence, and to take some action for or against impeachment. He knew of not one district of country where the people considered this matter as dead, or unworthy the attention of the House. The people had chafed under the delay ; they were angry that the House had not shown sufficient energy in inquiring into the merits of the controversy ; they were weary with the delay in hunting up specialties and trifles, when the glaring fact stared them in the face that the President met the last Congress, at its first session, with the assumption of complete legislative power and of every attribute of a despot.

Mr. Farnsworth (Rep., Ill.) said it seemed that the first duty of the House was to require the Judiciary Committee to report the testimony already taken, that it might be printed, and that the House and the country might form a judgment in regard to it. The next duty of the House was to adjourn until the members had an opportunity of examining the testimony, so that they might come together duly informed in relation to the facts.

Mr. Lawrence (Rep., Ohio) protested against the remarks of the gentleman from Maine (Mr. Pike), intimating that the proposition of Impeachment was simply a scheme for President-making. He repudiated the charge as utterly unfounded. He might make the same allegation with quite as much truthfulness in reference to those who oppose the impeachment. How did the gentleman (Pike) know what would be the opinion of the people when they should have read and considered all the testimony on the subject? Did any gentleman expect that the subject could be staved off? They might as well prepare to face the music now as at any other time.

Mr. Ross (Dem., Ill.) expressed the opinion that the time had come when the question should be brought before the House and the country for action. He did not pretend to say what his action in the case would be, and he did not think that any one could intelligently tell what his action might be before he had an opportunity to read and examine the testimony.

Mr. Boutwell insisted on the previous question.

The House refused to second the previous question, 36 to 84.

Mr. Pike then offered his amendment, substituting the 13th of November for the 16th of October, which was subsequently adopted by a vote of 93 Yeas to 50 Nays.

THE IMPEACHMENT EVIDENCE.

Mr. Stevens (Rep., Pa.) offered a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to report at this session the evidence relative to the impeachment, and moved the previous question.

The House refused to second the previous question, and Mr. Wilson (Rep., Iowa) moved, as a substitute, that the Judiciary Committee have authority to have printed the usual number of copies of the testimony, 1,550, in time to be laid on the desks of the members the first day of the next session, and then moved the previous question.

The previous question was seconded, and the main question was ordered. Yeas, 84 ; Nays, 45.

Mr. Stevens, remarking that after the vote taken he was willing to abandon the matter, moved to lay the resolution on the table. Agreed to.

HONORING THE OFFICE.

From The Boston Radical for July.

The Free Masons wished to advertise their Order and their magnificent new Temple just erected in the city of Boston. They had the wit to know that a United States President of any stripe in their possession would be a large card. They accordingly invited one. He came. He was drawn through the streets in a large open carriage by six horses. The people looked, saw themselves bowed to, right and left, and said, "Why, it is n't Andrew Johnson, after all. It is the 'Office of the President of these United States.'" So they tried to cheer that. The "Office" took occasion a number of times while in the city, to say, "Accept my thanks for the generous manner in which I have been received."

Thus has Boston done its best towards honoring an Office. The President is jubilant and announces "An era of good feeling has arrived. Two months ago I could not have gone so far North in safety. But now—behold!"

The question remains, What has Boston done to promote the general welfare by striving to waive the man and honor the office? Do men of business deal thus with Bank Presidents?

GOV. EYRE.

Of the recent acquittal of Gov. Eyre, the *London Review* says—

"We are quite ready to allow Mr. Eyre to retire into obscurity with the loss of his official employment, and under such disgrace as is entailed upon him by the condemnation of the Royal Commission, and of the successive Secretaries of State. But if he is to be treated as a hero and a martyr, if his friends will insist on demanding that he should be honored and applauded, then it may become necessary to stamp his conduct, still more emphatically than has hitherto been done, with the public reprobation which is its due. This is not the time, nor have we now space to re-argue the case, and to re-state the grounds on which we have throughout condemned Mr. Eyre. But we must once more, in the interests of truth and justice, remind those who may have forgotten the facts, that Gordon was seized in a district in which martial law did not prevail, and was carried into one where it had been proclaimed ; that he was denied legal assistance on his trial ; that nearly all the evidence against him was inadmissible on the ground that it was merely hearsay, while the rest was of the most frivolous description ; that the execution took place after Mr. Eyre had declared the rebellion to be crushed ; and that it was subsequently justified by him, not so much as an appropriate punishment for crimes which had been committed, but as a means of striking terror and of averting a danger which, by his own confession, had at the time passed away. The Royal Commissioners gave it as their unequivocal opinion that Gordon had been wrongfully put to death, and for that wrong Mr. Eyre is morally responsible. His own letters and dispatches prove, with the most painful distinctness, that he entertained towards Gordon feelings which disqualified him from forming an impartial judgment on the case ; and although we do not say that his conduct amounted to murder, we assert most emphatically that it was such as ought to deprive him of all public respect or sympathy. If Mr. Eyre desires to remove from his character the stain left upon it by the solemn finding of the Royal Commission in reference to the execution of Gordon, he must seek his deliverance from a very different Court than a bench of Shropshire magistrates."

THE PRESS.

The Springfield *Republican* writing of

NEGRO OFFICE-HOLDING

says :

That men shall be elected to office without regard to their race or color is the logical and natural sequence of equal suffrage, and there is no reason why black men should not aspire to office and become candidates for the positions for which they are fitted. Starting with these obvious corollaries of republicanism, some of the white men who are manipulating the new voters of the South urge them to demand a share of the offices in proportion to their numbers. Under such prompting the negroes of Richmond talk about electing one of their number Mayor of that city ; and Col Moss, a "Southern loyalist" of Missouri, is writing in the Anti-Slavery Standard to persuade the colored voters of the country to demand that John M. Langston of Oberlin, or some other prominent colored man, shall be placed on the Republican national ticket as candidate for Vice-President, and to threaten that unless this is done they will not vote with the Republicans. Col Moss tells the colored voters that the decision of the presidential contest is in their hands, and that the Republicans will not dare refuse anything they may demand ; indeed, he is confident that if they shall insist upon Wendell Phillips for President and John M. Langston for Vice-President, the Republican party will adopt the ticket and it will be elected. It is scarcely possible that the colored voters will be misled by such advice. It will be the culmination of political equality when men can be elected to office upon their merits, without reference to their color, and this is sure to come ; but to elect men because they are black, when there are white men better fitted for the positions to be filled, would be just as gross a violation of political equality as to elect white men because of their color, to the exclusion of black men of higher capacity and merit. The black voters of South Carolina will outnumber the whites, and will have power to take the offices themselves, to the exclusion of the unfortunate bleached race, but it would be a great political mistake for them to exercise their power thus proscriptively. If the possession of political power is made a question of race, the colored party must inevitably go to the wall ; and to just this result tend the evil counsels of such friends of the negro as Col. Moss.

The Washington *Chronicle* in an article on the

POWERS OF CONGRESS

says :

We do not hesitate to say that the proposition contained in the resolution of Hon. William D. Kelley, in the House of Representatives on Monday, to provide by law for the proper enforcement of the guarantee clause of the national Constitution, is next in importance to the passage of the Reconstruction measure. It is, in fact, an essential part of the measures of reconstruction ; for it is intended to secure the continuance of liberal government in the South after the reorganization thereof shall have been completed. It has the merit of being a strictly constitutional measure, although it proposes to do what has not been done heretofore. It is no argument against the proper exercise of constitutional authority that during the short period of our country's history our earlier statesmen have not invoked it. They had difficulties enough to contend with in their day, and did not choose to raise questions which were not pressed upon their consideration by some existing emergency. There are many powers granted by the Constitution which they had no need to exercise, and for the proper carrying out of which no laws have yet been passed. Some of these powers now require to be brought into play for the vindication of our nationality against the principles of the rebellion, still offensively asserted in Maryland and elsewhere. For instance, no man can doubt the authority of Congress "to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia," although the right of the people to bear arms cannot be infringed. Yet for want of a proper national militia law, the States organize the militia for themselves. Under this privilege Maryland has already enrolled several regiments of returned Confederate soldiers, with rebel staff and field officers, and is in such haste to arm and equip them that, notwithstanding the heavy burdens already borne by the people, large amounts have recently been and will be expended to purchase the necessary military outfit. Union men dislike this association, and hence many of them purchase exemption by the payment of an annual fee. This military revival in that State, pressed forward with so much earnestness, places a disloyal soldiery between Washington and the North, and in the event of a new outbreak, with the present controlling elements there, would be troublesome. The improbabilities of such an occurrence do not affect the question. A wise man does not always expect his house to burn down when he insures it against fire ; nor do wise statesmen permit traitors to organize simply because there appears to be no immediate prospect of an outbreak. The return of Napoleon from Elba was unexpected and startling, but successful. The French revolution of 1848 was not dreamed of on the morning of the day which drove Louis Phillippe forever from his throne. Let no man solace himself with the reflection that what has so frequently happened elsewhere cannot happen here. At any rate, active traitors should not be organized into military service under skilled leaders who have learnt the art of war in fighting against the star-spangled banner of the Union.

Another of the duties imposed upon Congress by

the Constitution is to guarantee a Republican form of government to every State in the Union, and the intention of Judge Kelley's resolution is to provide by law for carrying this clause into effect. The simple way to do this we have hitherto indicated, namely, to require every change in the form of government or Constitution of any State to be ratified by the people of the State and by the Congress of the United States. The United States stand in the attitude of guarantor; the State government is the thing guaranteed, the people of the State are those to whom it is guaranteed. Every man, woman and child in every State is entitled to protection in rights and liberty, and if these are invaded, it is the duty of the United States to protect them. A State government may, by frequent changes, glide into an oligarchy, with nothing republican in its form but the name and official designations. How is it to be made republican again? By whom would proceedings be commenced, and in what manner, and to whom would application be made? Or, a State might be practically monarchized by the consent of its people, for such things have happened in history, and its example prove pernicious to the Republic, yet no one within its limits desire a change. How would the United States proceed to protect themselves from the danger of such a government in their midst?

We have no guarantee that within a short period after the reorganization of the Southern States under the Reconstruction acts they may not, as "independent States," revise the forms of government upon which they shall have been admitted and adopt others more in accordance with the views of the rebel class? If a law shall be passed by Congress requiring them to submit all changes in their organic law for its ratification, this could not be done.

* * * * * * *

The universal suffrage bill and a bill to enforce the guarantee clause of the Constitution seem to us to be necessary measures of permanent Reconstruction.

MASS MEETING AT CAMBRIDGE, MARYLAND.

SPEECH OF JUDGE BOND.

CAMBRIDGE, June 25, 1867.

A MEETING of colored people was called this afternoon to listen to addresses from a number of gentlemen from the city of Baltimore interested in their welfare. The Freedmen's Bureau was represented by Gen. Gregory and Capt. S. I. Wright, of his Staff; the Baltimore Association for the Education of the Colored People, by Mr. George B. Cole, of Baltimore, and addresses were made by Judge Bond, George C. Maund, State's Attorney for Baltimore, Col. Faehtz and James E. Pilkington, Esq.

As the steamboat approached the wharf, a vast throng of people of both sexes lined its entire length, and their greetings were loud and enthusiastic. At 3 o'clock, p.m., after music from Smith's cornet band, of Cambridge, the meeting was organized by calling George W. Jefferson, Esq., State's Attorney of Dorset, to the chair.

The hymn "From all that dwell below the skies," was sung by the audience and prayer was offered by Rev. Steven Johns, of the African church. There must have been three thousand people in front of the Court House, but the rain falling in torrents, a part went to church and a part to the school-house. These were addressed by Gen. Gregory, Messrs. Maund and Pilkington, while Judge Bond, in front of Bennett's hotel, addressed a large crowd as follows:

Judge Bond said:

* * * * * * *

Now, my friends, our fathers set out with right principles and made only this little concession to the wrong, but if you were to start on a journey to Baltimore, and were to deviate from the right course only a hair's breadth each foot you stepped, in your long course, you would bring up in Canada. So our fathers' little deviation, for a few years unnoticed, prolonged most a century, brought us front to front with this flaming rebellion.

But, now, to-day, my fellow-citizens, by your valor and by our valor, we have subdued the enemies of freedom. Conscientious men, religious men, philanthropists, few and many, on one or the other side of the Potomac, long sought, even when fools talked of calling the rolls of their slaves on Bunker Hill, of how to rid themselves of the horrible system in vain. God cut it up by the roots with the sword.

I appeal therefore, to you, and to the men of common sense among our opponents, to know if we have been journeying in the wrong direction to reach the best interests of men, whether there is any better way than to come back to the place from which we started, and start right again?

That is the radical platform we advocate—a return to the principles which inspired our fathers, which were placed at the foundation of the Republic—principles which, forgotten and unheeded for a while, are going to shine in undimmed lustre hereafter along the pathway of the Republic.

If that is being radical, we are Radicals, and gentlemen can make the most of it. If it makes men of you and less of them, we cannot help it. We advocate equal rights, equal justice, for all men—the equality of all men. We are going back to first principles, and start the old Republic again upon a career of prosperity heretofore unexampled.

And to this end we hold that the laws of the State should be made now to protect freedom as thoroughly as they used to be made to cherish, nurse, foster and defend slavery. We are for no half-way measures.

When the bridge broke down with Mr. Brian O'Linn, his wife and wife's mother, he very philosophically struck out for the bottom. It was the firmest place. He had at any rate the advantage of knowing where he was. And now that the bridge of compromises which our fathers made has broken down, there is no safety unless we reach the bottom rock.

The Assembly once passed a law enacting that, whereas, it was our impression in Maryland that because a slave was baptized and broke the sacrament, he was a brother in Christ, and could not be held in slavery, therefore, hereafter there should be no such vague impression. There ought now to be a law that such a righteous impression shall be general throughout all denominations. They made a law in the interest of slavery to keep you from knowing the way to the free States, to make you so ignorant that you would think their tender mercies were a providential bestowment to keep you from being discontented, forbidding you to read books and incendiary documents, which meant any publications issued North of Mason and Dixon's line, and as there were none published in the South, your blindness was pretty secure.

We contend there shall be a school-house at every cross roads, and that the laws which forbid it shall pass away with the odious system they were enacted to support.

We intend to abolish the odious apprenticeship system made to oppress free colored people, which reverses God's law by taking a man's children from him when he is too old to support them, when God's law is that then the children shall support the aged parent, and steady his tottering footsteps to the grave.

Under all this injustice, with your wives torn from your embrace and your children sold into the cotton States, it was absolutely necessary, to prevent your wail of woe from being heard, that you should be denied approach to the courts of justice, and as the Indians were robbed, plundered and debauched as much as you were, they were included in it.

If Freedom and not Slavery is to be the policy of the State, is there use now in such abominable statutes? If the tree is cut down, shall we go to cultivating the stump?

We must revise and repeal them, and instead of a law which forbids the trial of a man for murder who kills a slave escaping from his master, let us make one that none shall be held for murder who kills a man attempting to reduce him to slavery.

This is radical policy, and the gentlemen who oppose [illegible] do it because they are not satisfied slavery is dead or because they do not reason. It is useless for men of the old style to sit down here and refuse to read newspapers or hear argument. Who believes it is only a small show [illegible] the heavens are o[illegible] and the foundation of the [illegible] broken up? It is ridiculous for gentlemen [illegible] their [illegible] in Dorchester County [illegible] they don't [illegible] when the [illegible] risen. [illegible] things [illegible] not [illegible] the style of this time, we [illegible] they can do is to quit.

I know it is difficult to get out of a [illegible] to change ideas [illegible] years old [illegible] the [illegible] but [illegible] have new [illegible] a new [illegible] most [illegible] a pro[illegible] things.

father and son, for a thousand years, nor expect to keep public affairs as they were before the fathers fell asleep.

A parcel of these good natured old gentlemen—a little soured by the result of the war, and some weak young ones, who unfortunately let their gallantry for the ladies lead them to disgrace themselves forever as rebels, and who will die of chagrin when the last of the system of slavery is departed, and people with industry and brains take the places of men with poverty and names—are assembled now in Annapolis, that ancient city which is a fair specimen of the architective progress and improvement of slavery in the nineteenth century, to make a Constitution for Maryland under the new state of things. Great is their wisdom.

They have abolished our system of public schools, and yet the Legislature paid a man twenty-five hundred dollars to lecture Yankees into emigration to Maryland! They actually expect a Yankee to live where there are no schools. You might as well ask a fish to live on land.

One most prominent constitution-maker thinks education makes men vicious. What a model of virtue he must be! In his county it is to be supposed all the graduates of the Virginia University and of St. John's, at Annapolis, are the men who sit in the dock on court days.

Some white scoundrel of Annapolis at noon the other day set fire to the school-house of colored people, and while it was burning the progressives at Annapolis were denouncing Radicals and trying to determine whether the scholars should be by law permitted to tell in court who did it.

In the time of eclipse in China the people wonder, and fear the sun will eat the moon up; but don't be afraid, my colored friends, these men at Annapolis won't eat freedom up. They only serve as an eclipse does to mark an epoch—a point of time in history; they will soon vanish, and the light of our new day will be as brilliant as ever.

Did you never see walking about your streets a venerable old man, with top boots, knee-breeches and a broad-brimmed hat? Did you dread because you saw him that that was going to be the fashion, and that you would have to shorten your pantaloons [illegible] a broad-brimmed beaver? Don't you feel assured that the days of broad brimmed hats are over? When I look at these old men of the past—the old hunkers of the late lamented Democratic and Whig parties—it amuses me. It brings history face to face with you. I wonder if they were always thus old in their style when they were boys even. I look at them very much as you colored people do at the shells of old king crabs you find on the bay shore, which were alive and something once, but which are nothing henceforth and for ever.

There are many things, my friends, which you do not see, which are as real as the things you see. Don't you recollect when the old prophet was besieged in the city and the young man with him was frightened at the hosts of Assyrians who surrounded the place. He trembled; the prophet was unconcerned, but one day, to cheer up the desponding boy and assure him of his safety, he prayed: "Lord, open the young man's eyes, that he may see." Then he knew on the hill-side the hosts of spiritual beings who were out for his defence. You saw the great army in blue that came here and crossed the Potomac to defend us and freedom by physical force. Right behind that army, though men down here don't see them, came a great army of ideas. They actually, it seems to me, pervade the air. The army in blue is returned victorious. We to-day are engaged in a little skirmish at Cambridge to carry on the war of ideas.

We intend to put a school house wherever there are colored people. We want to make you industrious, temperate, frugal, rich. We want you to set up these outposts and rally round them and support them if you can. If you cannot, we must in this war, as in the other, call on the generous, loyal North for aid. You know when Mr. Lincoln issued his call for more soldiers you could put your ear to the ground right soon and hear the tramp of 300,000 more. We shall not lack in our contest hearty support.

Some object to your education, because they say it puts you nearer to the station of the white man, but such ought to consider what Winter Davis long since told them—"that if God made you equal to the white man he can't help it, and if he made you inferior you can't help it." If I could lift that tree up ten feet, would the top be any nearer to the bottom? It is as necessary for our good, our purity, our security that you should be educated. You colored people who are farmers know that wherever a sound apple in a barrel touches a speckled one, it becomes rotten too. Well, so in human society, arrange its grades as we will, there is some who touch you. If you are unchaste, dishonest, without virtue, the rank next you will be dishonest also.

But, my friends, the time is coming, it is very near, when upon the shoulders of each of the citizens of the United States will rest the equal burden of the government. The venerable men at Annapolis dread the consequence of this universal suffrage. They call it "the impending cloud." They don't know it is like the cloud spoken of in one of our good old hymns, which is

"Big with mercy, and shall break
In blessings on their heads."

As we called upon you in the war of the revolution, in the war of 1812, in the war of 1861, when we wanted physical force; now that freedom is secured, and the war of ideas begun, and we want help in the contest, there is no reason why you should not be drafted again. The men who object to this, objected to your enlistment before. They did not remember that the first man whose blood was shed at Bunker Hill was a black man. They forgot the vote of thanks and Gen. Jackson's commendation of their conduct at New Orleans. This is not novel that we seek to do. Your fathers voted in Maryland long ago; voted sometimes when white men did not, for there was a property qualification. If you had the property, you voted; if they did not have it, they did not vote. We are "*returning*" to negro suffrage.

But, my friends, we are situated differently from the Southern States. There the army stands the sure defence of your people; here you have no security but the sense of justice, humanity and right of the people. We must do everything to strengthen this feeling toward you. You must bring your families together, establish the fireside and surround yourselves with your children, if those miserable people who hold them will let you and let the father at the head of the family, both by example and precept, train his little ones in industry, frugality and religion. It is your exhibition of private virtue will secure your admission as witnesses in courts of justice. Your integrity will commend you to the sympathy of your neighbors. Upon you is the amazing responsibility of demonstrating to a grossly prejudiced people your fitness for the position we claim for you.

It is not with you as with white men. If one of them goes astray, men say, "poor fellow!" If one of you goes wrong, men say, "that is always the way with niggers!" So not only do you injure yourself when you do wrong, but you thrust down again the whole body of these your fellows who are struggling up into a higher and nobler life.

Heretofore, my friends, you have only had on your side a few gentlemen in this School Board, of whom my friend Mr. George B. Cole is one, and the gentlemen of the Radical political school. The movement in your behalf has been largely political. It has lacked the vigor of religious sentiment. It is now powerful—it will soon be enthusiastic. The time will come, as I learn it has already in one pulpit at least, in Cambridge, when the men who are put in charge of the Gospel will not hesitate to declare the common brotherhood of man, when it will be impossible for men with Christian hearts in their breasts to see 180,000 fellow-men struggling into light and life with only the blind guides that slavery left them, without a word of love and sympathy, kindness or charity. When the pulpit is emancipated and the voice of the Master is heard in behalf of his "little ones," we will not have to appeal to the North for help for your schools. Such a stream will flow from each church that the secular and religious education of you and your children will be secure forever.

When we have added to the power of our political truth the energy of religious fervor our triumph is secure. Add to this the power you now hold, and the victory will speedily come. Labor for no man who treats you with indignity. Do not raise an arm for him who holds your neighbor's children in bondage against their will. Labor diligently for him who secures you the opportunity of educating your children. With these forces [illegible] will move, and then, in the [illegible] of the immortal Winter Davis—"Let the [illegible] stand out of [illegible] toward univer[illegible]

Upon the conclusion of Judge Bond's address, Col. Faehtz addressed the meeting [illegible] after which Gen. Gregory spoke of [illegible] the people of their duties [illegible] citizens. Altogether it was a most attentive, sober, orderly meeting your reporter ever attended.

OUTRAGE IN WILKES COUNTY, N. C.—The Raleigh (N. C.) Standard [illegible] authority, that [illegible]

Wilkes County were peaceably celebrating the fourth of July, in Wilkesborough, they were interrupted by a set of rebel ruffians, armed, who broke up the meeting, and beat severely with clubs, and cut with knives a number of Republicans, among them an old crippled colored man. The Republicans were unarmed. Our informants, who state that no true Union man is safe in Wilkesborough, *beg us to conceal their names.* We shall give a fuller account of this outrage in our next.

LETTER FROM GEN. SHE[RIDAN]

GEN. SHERIDAN was invited to at[illegible] of the corner-stone of a Soldiers Mo[illegible] troit on the Fourth, and returned th[illegible] swer:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY [illegible]
NEW ORLEANS, June 27,

Gen. JOHN ROBERTSON, *Detroit, Mic[h.]*

GENERAL: I have the honor to a[illegible] receipt of your kind invitation to a[illegible] ing of the Michigan Soldiers' Mo[illegible] on the occasion of laying the [illegible] the 4th of July. I regret that on[illegible] duties I will be unable to attend.

It would give me the greatest p[illegible] meet those with whom I first st[illegible] crushing the rebellion, the officers [illegible] the Second Michigan Cavalry, als[illegible] cers and soldiers whom I had the [illegible] mand up to the surrender of the re[illegible] THE WAR WITH ME HAS NOT YET [illegible] prevents the gratification of this [illegible]

I am, General, very respectfu[lly],
Your obedient servant,
PHIL. H. SHERIDAN, [illegible]

What Gen. Sheridan means by [illegible] printed in small capitals will be [illegible] by the following admissions in th[illegible] of Congress of that conservative [illegible] ator Trumbull; and the shameless [illegible] which we subjoin.

Senator Trumbull [illegible] the Senate Suppleme[illegible] Tuesday, was most t[illegible] abstract of his speech [illegible]

"The President of [illegible] this military power was in existence, undertook to inaugurate civil governments in these States. Had the civil governments which he undertook to inaugurate been managed by men true to the country and loyal to the flag, they would have been recognized, and this whole question would have been settled long ago.

"But, unfortunately, the enemies of the country, the very men who set up the hostile governments which cost so much money and blood to overthrow, took possession of the new governments; and the Congress of the United States, when it assembled, finding this to be the condition of things and that the President had withdrawn the military power and left the[illegible] in the hands of the very men who ha[illegible] during the war, decided that th[illegible] gal governments, but provisional, n[illegible] lutely null and void, but existi[illegible] only. Congress then proceeded [illegible] there being no legal governments [illegible] the military power should be rest[illegible] be exercised over those States m[illegible] ments could be set up therein."

DEMOCRATIC REORGANIZATION—[illegible] ROBERT TOOMBS.—The West and S[illegible] nati contains the following letter [illegible] Toombs, addressed to its editor, Mr [illegible] as Corresponding Secretary of the D[illegible] tral Committee:

WASHINGTON, Ga., June 19.

MY DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 6th instant was duly received, and would have been before replied to but for my absence from home. Having but recently arrived in the United St[illegible] nothing of your proposed organizati[illegible] was for, or who were in it—when I wr[illegible] to yours of the 9th ult. After the [illegible] yours of the 6th instant, with the pro[illegible] the Cincinnati Convention, I accept wit[illegible] est pleasure the position to which I ha[illegible] signed, and will cheerfully give my [illegible] The first Kentucky resolution [illegible] ples of my whole political life. I hav[illegible] them from my youth to this hour. [illegible] tained them in peace and in war, in po[illegible] of power, in prosperity and adversity [illegible] as ready to-day as I was thirty years [illegible] entered public life as a nullifier, "to sp[illegible] spent" in the sacred cause; and if my sacrifices of all sorts had been a thousand times more than they have been, I should consider them well spent "for a lost cause," rather than accept any other interpretation of the American Constitution.

I therefore accept any man as a brother in peace or war, who will honestly stand by and defend them. I will be with him as long as the weakness of humanity will enable me to stand by the truth to my own hurt. Therefore, "sink or swim, survive or perish," I am with the West and South for the maintenance of the Cincinnati Platform of April 13.

I will take immediate measures to organize the State of Georgia on this basis, and will urge the true men of the (so-called) ten rebel States to "fall into line." You can fully count on them—I have tried them.

I will leave home to-morrow with the view of beginning the organization in Georgia, and enlarging your subscription, as the means of propagating true constitutional ideas; and I will endeavor to send you subscriptions from time to time, as the organization is enlarged.

I regret nothing in the past but the dead and the failure, and I am to-day ready to use the best means I can command to establish the principles for which I fought.

* * * * * * *

I am, respectfully and truly, your friend,
R. TOOMBS.

THE ATTEMPT TO ESTABLISH SLAVERY IN MEXICO.—A correspondent in Newport writes that several gentlemen there deny that Maximilian issued a proclamation reducing the Mexican working people to bondage.

The decree in question was issued by Maximilian at Chepultepec, on the 5th of September, 1865. It established, as to all "persons of labor," a system of forced labor which the then Attorney-General of the United States, Mr. Speed, in an official opinion, characterized as "a [illegible] and odious form of slavery." The plan embraced a [illegible] terpart of the Fugitive Slave law, "[illegible] from labor were condemned to the public works, until reclaimed by their patron," [illegible] owner was called in the decree.

Maury was then or soon after 'Imperial Commissioner,' and issued information to emigrants. Among the [illegible] hints was one to 'Confederate settlers' that "apprentices, as per imperial decree of September 5, 1865, would do well here."

We trust this will suffice.—*N. Y. Ev. Post.*

THE scheming adventurer (colored) alluded to in the "Experience of a Broker," given in later numbers of THE STANDARD is still operating successfully in the vicinity of Philadelphia. That our readers may be duly warned in regard to him, we copy from the Philadelphia *Transcript* of Friday last the following account of his latest manœuvre:

THE GULLIBILITY OF MAN—SHOWING HOW $970 WERE EXCHANGED FOR A TRUNK OF STONES.—A case fully exemplifying the apparent dogmatic desire of man to become "gulled," has just been disclosed to the light of public observance. The case is as black as the parties are—they being of darkest hue. Daniel Barber resides in New Bedford. A few days since a man [illegible] by the name of Mitchell, visited [illegible] at his residence, and begged the pleasure of introducing him to a "fellow friend," named Ausen, who, it was alleged, also resided in that [illegible] place—New Bedford. This latter individual confid[illegible] to Barber the astounding fact that he possessed a large amount of gold—which he had obtained in the South during the rebellion—and which he was willing to dispose of for paper.

Electrified with the thought that he could make such a profitable bargain—for could he not gain the "the re" at par, he could pocket $340 as a bon[illegible]—he rolled his eyes with [illegible] clasped the other's hand [illegible] It was arranged that [illegible] $1,000 greenbacks to the [illegible] day morning. He was met at the Kensington depot, and after some [illegible] dispatched [illegible] in an old trunk [illegible]

the trophy of his business tact, he wrenched the cover

a private room. Exultant with his great bargain, and the trophy of his business tact, he wrenched the cover from the box—when lo! a lot of boulders and cobblestones met his view, all covered with dust and mud, instead of glittering pieces of gold!

National Anti-Slavery Standard.

WITHOUT CONCEALMENT—WITHOUT COMPROMISE.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1867.

Wendell Phillips's

SPEECHES AND LECTURES, a handsomely-bound volume, 562 pages, with steel portrait, will be sent, post-paid, to any person renewing a subscription for the NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD and sending the name of one new subscriber ($6), or for two new subscribers, $3 a year.

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(5-20, with 6 per cent. interest-bearing coupons attached, payable in gold), will be paid to the person who sends, by or before November 1st, the largest number of paid-in subscriptions for the NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD for 1867; also 75 cents commission for each yearly subscription, in addition to the Bond.

WENDELL PHILLIPS is Special Editorial Contributor.

Address AARON M. POWELL,
Editor of the National Anti-Slavery Standard,
39 Nassau street, New York.

BLACKS IN OFFICE.

[illegible] we first joined the Anti-Slavery ranks and constant misunderstandings and misrepresentations of Abolitionists, we were in a state of perpetual marvel at the pulpy mass of muddled confusion which served most men for brains; but a closer examination showed that these seeming blunderers were bright enough in following out their own plans and marvellously keen in indignantly repelling any misconception of their own purpose or principle. Had we been of a carping and malicious temper, we should have concluded, with the old Latin adage, that "Anger supplied them with brains" on those special occasions. But, leaning to a generous interpretation, we have long since accepted, for explanation, the English proverb, "None so blind as those who won't see." That honest misconception which struggles in vain to see you correctly through involuntary mists, you will meet with now and then—about as often as you will in your life-time be invited to a golden or diamond wedding. But misconceptions born of malice and indifference you can buy four or eight pages of any morning in any of our great cities, for four or ten cents, according to the distance from New York.

The string these assassins, masquerading in cap and bells, now play on, is the question so *innocently (!)* asked, "You would not put a man in office just because he is black?"

Ninety-nine-hundredths of these questioners voted for Andrew Johnson—knowing him to be a hypocrite and a drunkard—simply because he was a *Border State man.* With all the present glorification of Lincoln, these aspen leaves thought, in 1864, that he would not succeed unless the ticket was made available by pandering to the Northern sensitiveness about Border States. But "*You would not put a man in office just because he was born in Tennessee?*"

The Republicans who betrayed Mr. Seward at Chicago excused themselves on the ground that Lincoln was the only available candidate, for the West must have one of its own men. But "*You would not make a man President merely because he was born west of the mountains?*"

The loudest brawler in this offensive crusade against an unpopular class was born in Vermont, where it is a standing rule that the two United States Senators must always come from different sides of the Green mountains. The same rule holds in Maryland as to the Bay. But "*You would not make a man Senator just because he was born one side or the other of the Green Mountains or the Chesapeake Bay?*"

Two-thirds of the Republican party fold their hands, in patient, stupid despair, under the infliction of Grant for President; while the other third is hunting round for shoulder-straps heavy enough to outweigh his. But "*You would not make a man President merely for his shoulder-straps?*"

During the war we were careful to give as many commissions to Democrats as to Republicans, and, in German or Irish regiments, the officers were of the same blood. But "*You would not make a man Colonel just because he was a Democrat or an Irishman?*"

Ask such questions as these of any of the Republicans who are trying to steal votes by hypocrisy or to disarm Democratic ridicule by disowning these principles, and see how wisely they will hold forth on the necessity, in great States, of conciliating sections; in nations made up of various bloods and races, the need of some plan to have each substantially represented in the government; at times when war has built up a class of soldiers, the indispensable necessity that a party, to win, should propitiate the prejudices of such a class. And then how learnedly they will prove that, beside being available, such a course is the only fair one. Where hundreds of thousands—millions—are bound together by any peculiar tie, set apart by a common interest (as merchants, farmers, manufacturers), they should have special voice in the State.

Though this cannot be secured, in theory, by law still, in the practical carrying out of our government, it will and should be attended to. All our history shows that it has been. Talk to a politician about absolute right, theoretical perfection, he responds, "Oh, true; but in *politics* we must consult and arrange for the great classes and interests, and apply theories as well as we can to existing facts."

When he has finished, go on and remind him that here are five million of one race, in very critical and peculiar circumstances, hated, misunderstood, bound together by peculiar interests, threatened with peculiar dangers, and—like Germans, soldiers, Irishmen merchants, farmers—there are special reasons why their own blood should speak for them in legislative bodies; see justice done them in executive positions; and, by able conduct, vindicate their place and destroy prejudice. Why, how [illegible] the philosopher grows in the face! How afraid the Republican seems that somebody will suspect him of a sincere belief in the negro's equality! How nervously fearful the journalist gets that you will push him into another honest cry like that of "On to Richmond!" How, instantly, in full chorus, they all vociferate, "What, you would not put a man into office just because he is black?"

While there are five millions of blacks in this nation set apart by prejudice, interests and dangers, just so long we should go about seeking those of them who are fit for office, and take sedulous care that a fair share of them obtain it. The genius of our institutions requires it. Our whole political history suggests, justifies and sustains it.

While men are found so full of prejudice that they think a man should not have office *merely because he is black*, that very fact justifies and demands that we should labor to elect men to office [illegible] BECAUSE THEY ARE BLACK.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

A NEW SOCIETY TO PROTECT THE FREEDMEN.

Two years ago a small number—perhaps a quarter part—of the active members of the American Anti-Slavery Society leaned to the opinion that we might safely disband our Society, and trust the safety and welfare of the freedmen to the ordinary instrumentality of parties and politics, specially to the Republican party.

If the majority which overruled that proposition and continued its active supervision of this question, needed any confirmation of the correctness of its decision, such could be found in the organization of this new society, "*The Massachusetts Reconstruction Association,*" portions of whose address to the country we print elsewhere. The gentlemen who sign this address are some of the most active, intelligent and radical Republicans, and we call special attention to that portion of their address which we have printed in capitals.

The fact, first, that these watchful gentlemen find it necessary to organize *outside of their party*, shows how baseless was the idea that we, two years ago, could safely disband the American Anti-Slavery Society, and trust its work to the hands of the Republican party. To-day these gentlemen organize specially to do the work which they cannot trust ordinary party agencies to accomplish.

If it should be said that the fact of these gentlemen's readiness to see the danger, and to organize against it, proves that we need not have continued our Society, we reply

Second, The fact that these watchful guardians, awake to the peril, have waited till now—till the eve of the Presidential nomination—to organize, proves that they look at the matter too much in a party light and not from the standpoint of the negro's need and right, and shows that we could not have trusted them. Their confession proves the danger, shows the indispensable need of a society like ours, since they think it necessary now to create one; while their tardy action proves that we could not safely have committed our work to their hands.

The whole transaction is evidence how wise and right it was that a society which had taken charge of this great question for thirty years should not surrender it unreservedly to new-fledged comrades. We welcome this new ally, and rejoice in its help; the wisest and most unselfish are needed to guide the nation at this most critical hour of its life.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

THE REBEL DEBT.

THE following is an extract of one of the most remarkable of Mr. Johnson's messages. It was addressed to Congress on Monday last, and embodies the opinion that the Reconstruction laws will make it obligatory upon the United States to pay the rebel debt. He says:

"If the existing governments of the ten States of the Union are to be deposed, and their entire machinery is to be placed under the exclusive control and authority of the respective District Commanders, all the expenditures incident to the administration of such governments must necessarily be incurred by the Federal government. It is believed that, in addition to the $2,100,000 already expended, an estimate for the sum which will be required for this purpose would not be less than $14,000,000, the aggregate amount expended prior to the rebellion in the administration of their respective governments by the ten States embraced in the provisions of these acts. The sum expended would, no doubt, be considerably augmented if the machinery of these States is to be operated by the Federal government, and would be largely increased if the United States, by abolishing the existing State governments, should become responsible for liabilities incurred by them before the rebellion in laudable efforts to develop her resources, and in nowise created for insurrectionary purposes. The debt of these States thus legitimately incurred, when accurately ascertained, will, it is believed, approximate a hundred millions of dollars, and they are held not only by our citizens, among whom are residents of portions of the country which have ever remained loyal to the Union, but by persons who are the subjects of foreign governments. It is worthy the consideration of Congress and the country whether, if the Federal government by action were to assume such obligations, so large an addition to our public expenditures would not seriously impair the credit of the nation. Or, on the other hand, whether the refusal of Congress to guarantee the payment of the debts of those States, after having displaced or abolished their State governments, would not be viewed as a violation of good faith, and a repudiation by the National Legislature of liabilities which these States had justly and legally incurred."

The *Tribune's* Washington correspondent says:

"The President's Message on the subject of rebel debts gave rise to a very free expression of opinion from both sides of the Senate, and Democrats and Republicans concurred in pronouncing it an untimely and uncalled-for document. No one attempted to defend it. Reverdy Johnson regretted that it had been sent in. He thought it indiscreet in the President to make such an attempt to create alarm and apprehension in the public mind, at the present time, on such a subject. He pronounced the opinion expressed unfounded, and the reasoning fallacious. Mr. Hendricks followed in a strain equally uncomplimentary to the President, and even Buckalew could see no just grounds for the financial fears of his Excellency. The Democrats were evidently chagrined, and did their best to cut the debate short, and get the Message out of sight. There were a dozen speeches made on the subject, but all on one side. It had no friends."

HON. THADDEUS STEVENS on Wednesday last introduced in the House of Representatives a bill to enable the inhabitants of the late rebel States, conquered by the United States, to form State governments. The bill declares that all governments and pretended governments in the Southern territory are null and void, and of no effect other than that which they shall derive from the action of Congress; the existing corporations and officers existing *de facto* for local purposes, to be continued until Congress, or those authorized by Congress, shall determine their existence with proper constitutions. Until admitted into the Union, each district, as now existing, shall be governed by three Commissioners—civilians chosen by joint action of Congress. The present registration to be continued, with a view to the foundation of State constitutions, which must be submitted to the approval of Congress. The bill declares the admission of new States into the Union, and the reconstruction of old ones, is the sole duty and work of Congress, and neither the President nor any head of department, nor the Judiciary, nor the military have any right to interfere in such matters unless required by Congress. The opinion of the Attorney-General upon any point connected with the admission of new States or the reconstruction of destroyed ones is unauthorized, and ought not to be obtruded upon the government. The bill was ordered to be printed and was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

WE present on our first page a record of the proceedings of Congress on the subject of Impeachment. It will be seen that by a combination of the Democrats and the "Conservative" Republicans definite action upon that most important question is likely to be prevented the present session as it has been hitherto. A friend who resides in Washington writes us in a note just received:

"Congress is waiting for the veto, to strangle it and then go home. I am mistaken if the Rebel in the White House will not find some weak place in their wires, some way to untie some of the knots which they have tied, and if he does it is my opinion that the next session will be devoted to throwing him overboard. Just what ought to have been at the start."

The present opportunity thrown away it [illegible] to be expected that, whatever the [illegible] may do, Congress can hereafter be brought up to the level of impeaching him. The people will [illegible]

recognize in those who have earnestly sought to save the country from further dishonor and needless peril by the removal of the besotted traitor their truest servants, and regret that their efforts have thus far been thwarted.

A CHARLESTON (S. C.) Corespondent, writing of the celebration of the fourth of July in that city, says:

"The principal streets and street cars were crowded by freedmen, all neatly dressed and presenting a very respectable appearance. After listening to an oration by one of their own color, they moved in procession to General Sickles's residence where they were addressed by the General, Judge Moses, Colonel Willard and others. *A director of the street railroad reports over five thousand colored people carried on the cars during the day, without a single act of rudeness or impropriety from any of them. Their conduct elicits great praise.*"

SENATOR SUMNER, on Tuesday last, introduced in the Senate a bill providing that there shall be no distinction of race or color in the qualifications for office in the District of Columbia. This does away with a provision in the city charter of Washington which prevented the election of colored men for members of the Council at the election last month. The following is the text of the bill:

"For the further securing of equal rights in the District of Columbia.

"*Be it enacted, etc.,* That in the District of Columbia no person shall be excluded from any office by reason of race or color, and all laws making any such discrimination are hereby repealed."

THE report of the Suffrage Committee has been the chief subject under consideration in our State Constitutional Convention the past week. No definite conclusion has yet been reached. The so-called Democrats are making an earnest effort to get the question of negro suffrage separated from the other proposed amendments, and thus be enabled the more readily to concentrate their strength against and defeat it. We trust that in this they will not be allowed to succeed.

THE explanatory Reconstruction bill, agreed upon and adopted by the Senate and House of Representatives is, as we write, in the hands of the acting President, awaiting a veto. It is expected that, as heretofore, the bill will be passed over the veto, and that Congress will then adjourn till near the usual date of the Winter session. It is highly probable that this explanatory bill will itself be found to need explanation at no very distant period after Congress shall have dispersed.

A COMMITTEE has been appointed in the House of Representatives, consisting of Gen. Butler as chairman, Messrs. Shellaharger of Ohio, Ward of New York, Julian of Indiana, and Randall of Pennsylvania, to investigate and report upon the assassination of Mr. Lincoln. Mr. James Redpath, of Boston, has been appointed secretary of the committee.

GEN. SALNAVE, who for some time has been acting as President of the Republic of Hayti as the successor of Geffrard, has been unanimously elected President. In accordance with one of the reformatory provisions of the new Constitution of Hayti, his term of office will be only four years, whereas the Presidents heretofore were chosen for lifetime.

WE are greatly obliged to friends who have very kindly and promptly returned to us copies of THE STANDARD of July 6 sufficient to supply our needs.

CROWDED OUT.—Several communications, a notice [of] Mrs. Dall's valuable new book, and other matters i[n]tended for this number, we are obliged, for want [of] space, to omit this week.

WE have received from our friend Dr. E. D. Hudson of this city, whom we mentioned recently as having been awarded, at the Paris exhibition, the first prize for artificial limbs, a copy of a book recently published by him, devoted to Mechanical Surgery. We shall notice it more at length hereafter. The book was accompanied by the following private note, which though not intended for publication, will, we are sure, be of interest to many of our readers, to whom the author is well known:

I send to you my pamphlet. I had almost entirely forgotten my purpose to do so. The truth is, I am more jealous of my past and present status in the cause of despised humanity—the Anti-Slavery cause—than that of any other. A distinguished gentleman of Troy writes to me congratulating me upon receiving the honor at Paris, and hopes I have secured letters patent there, and shall realize something more than the medal and "*reputation.*" Now I have no letters patent there, and only one here for all my contributions to surgery and suffering humanity, to compensate mutilations. My interest has not run in that line of self. I have labored not for reputation primarily, but for the profession and cause to which I have contributed my efforts. Reputation I have never stopped to consider. In my original enterprise, in the reforms—in Church and State—my great aim has been the good of mankind. In that work I have satisfaction and gratification. I experience greater comfort and pay in my devotion of the best of my years in the cause of "those who had no helper," than in any and everything else, and if my nervous system had not broken down, I should not have returned to my old profession. Hence when I begin to receive honors, reputation and congratulations, and for my present efforts, and from men who have formerly snubbed and derided me, I feel to cry, Hide me, O Spirit of Goodness, and let my name, in the greatest and most despised causes, be not compromised. I therefore beg and pray of my friends not to allow my Anti-Slavery honors to be hidden, nor tarnished, by any mere trash.

Yours very truly, E. D. HUDSON.
Aaron M. Powell, Esq., New York.

PERSONAL.

Lucy Stone delivered an eloquent and able address, in behalf of Universal Suffrage, in the Assembly Chamber, Albany, on Wednesday evening of last week.

George William Curtis presented to the Constitutional Convention at Albany, on Tuesday last, a petition from Mrs. Horace Greeley and others for womanhood suffrage.

Daniel R. Anthony, Esq., and Mr. George T. Anth[ony] have terminated their connection with the Lea[ven]worth (Kansas) *Evening Bulletin*—the former as [pro]prietor, the latter as editor.

The death of Ex-Gov. John A. King was announ[ced] at the Union League Club on Monday evening last. Mr. King was an active and an honored member of that association. Hon. John Jay, President of the Club, delivered an eloquent, eulogistic address.

Sigismond Lazar, Esq., No. 80 Cedar street, New York, has, we are glad to notice, been appointed by Gov. Geary, a Commissioner of the State of Pennsylvania, for the State of New York, to reside in the city of New York.

Andrew [illegible] addressed the New York Society [illegible] at the [illegible] Hall, Thirteenth street, [illegible] His theme in the evening was, "The New Pacific Road in Religion." He is expected to speak at the same place to-morrow morning and evening.

There is an o[illegible] Northern Ohio who gets up at daylight, builds fire, puts on the tea-kettle, dusts the furniture, goes to the stable and feeds the horses, then calls up [illegible] a taste for reading he goes to [illegible] his books, builds a fire, sweeps out, and [illegible] breakfast-time. [illegible] Wade, Vice-President of the United States.

[illegible]

recently, of a neice, a promising, much-loved young girl of fourteen years, the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Eaton. Mr. Pillsbury says: "I am now detained here by the serious illness of my youngest brother, and it is not probable I shall lecture at present. The sick and the dying have been of late and are still my care."

The Savannah (Ga.) *Republican*, in announcing the death of Col. G. R. Giddings, at Macon, on the 21st inst., says:

"The intelligence, we are sure, will be received with sadness by all who have had the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with the deceased, and we but express the universal sentiment of our citizens when we assert that a more modest, courteous, and genial commandant has never been stationed in Savannah. The remains of the gallant officer will probably be conveyed to Ashtabula, Ohio, for burial, where repose the remains of his distinguished and lamented father, Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, to whose thrilling eloquence as an Anti-Slavery orator thousands in days gone by have listened with raptured awe.

"Col. Giddings was recently summoned to Atlanta to act as President of a Court-martial convened in that city, and while in Macon was seized with the fatal disease which has terminated so abruptly, and robbed a wife of a devoted husband, the country of a sterling patriot, the service of a valuable officer, and a large circle of friends and society of a brilliant ornament."

The Lancaster (Pa.) *Express* says: "Several years ago when the Lancaster Cemetery was incorporated, Mr. Thaddeus Stevens purchased two lots, for which a deed was duly executed. Some years later, in looking over his papers, he noticed, for the first time, the clause prohibiting the interment of colored people in the cemetery. He at once reconveyed the lots to the company, with his reasons, and asked that they be put upon the record. A short time ago he purchased a couple of lots in Woodward Hill Cemetery, and when the deeds were handed to him he noticed a similar clause excluding the burial of people of color. The brave old man declared that he could not consent to have his bones laid in a cemetery where any of God's children were excluded for no fault of their own, and he promptly returned the deeds. He then, only a few days ago, selected a lot in "Shreiner's Cemetery," where no such distinction is made among the dead, and there will the dust of the Old Commoner repose—not, we trust, however, until he has seen the great work of reconstructing the nation on an enduring basis of liberty and equal rights, which he has so long and so consistently labored for triumphantly consummated. History records no instance of sublimer devotion to principle than is exhibited in this incident in the private life of Mr. Stevens."

Our Boston Correspondence.

Boston, July 14th, 1867.

Many readers of The Standard will remember that Francis Jackson, who died in November, 1861, left by will certain sums of money for the further promotion of those works of beneficence and reform to which his money, and influence, and personal labor had always been given. The fourth article of his will named nine persons, his associates during many previous years in reformatory labors, as Trustees for the distribution of a fund of ten thousand dollars ($10,000) "for the preparation and circulation of books, newspapers, the delivery of speeches, lectures, and such other means as in their judgment will create a public sentiment that will put an end to Negro Slavery in this country." The fifth article of the Will gave two thousand dollars ($2,000) to be used by the same Trustees "for the benefit of Fugitive Slaves, who may escape from the slaveholding States of this infamous Union from time to time." And the sixth article gave five thousand dollars ($5,000) to a separate Board of three Trustees "to secure the passage of laws granting women, whether married or unmarried, the right to vote, to hold office, to hold, manage and devise property, and all other [illegible] enjoyed by *men*; and for the preparation [illegible] ion of books, the delivery of lectures, and [illegible] means as they may judge best."

[illegible] Boards of Trustees above-mentioned made [illegible] its for the discharge of the duty thus as[illegible] m. But in April of the following year, some of Mr. Jackson's heirs, not satisfied (it appears) with the liberal provision made by the Will for themselves and their children, brought a suit in the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts contesting the provisions (above rehearsed) of its fourth, fifth, and sixth articles. The laws delay, vexatious enough at all times, was prolonged in this case by a variety of unfavorable circumstances, so that no decision was rendered until the present year. On the 16th of January the Court decided to revoke the provision in the sixth article (for the promotion of "Woman's Rights") declaring that this "did not constitute a legal charity, and was therefore inoperative and void." How or why this provision "did not constitute a legal charity" the Court has not yet vouchsafed to tell us; and it remains a mystery to many gentlemen skilled in law and conversant with business, as well as to your humble correspondent.

When this decision was given, it was further ordered that the provisions in the fourth and fifth articles of the Will should be referred to a Master in Chancery, who, after conference with the Trustees, should report to the Court his opinion as to the disposal of the sums therein devised. After some further delay, this report was made, and a decision of the Court, rendered in accordance with it, has just been issued, to the following effect: that these two provisions *do* properly constitute "a legal charity," and thus might be executed according to the Will, if the slavery against which they were directed were still existing in this country; but, since slavery has been abolished, and has no longer a constitutional or legal existence in the United States, it would seem that the desire and purpose of the testator would be best fulfilled by applying the sums in question to objects the nearest akin to those which he had in view; the Court therefore decides that $9,200 (the sum remaining from the $10,000 devised in article fourth) shall be given to the New England Branch of the Freedmen's Union Commission; and that what remains of the $2,000 devised in article fifth—now about $1,000—shall be applied to the relief of necessitous colored people here, preference being given to such as have been fugitive slaves.

To your correspondent it seems that the principle here laid down—of employing the testator's money, when circumstances necessarily prevent its employment for the precise purpose specified, in accomplishing the object most nearly akin to that, in letter and spirit—is the right one; but it seems also, as clearly, that there has been an error in the *application* of this principle, and that the work done by the Freedmen's Commission, excellent and needful as it is, is not nearest akin of existing objects to the work designed by Francis Jackson in this bequest; that which *is* nearest [illegible] st learn by observing in what line the labors and [illegible] f the *living* Francis Jackson were directed.

[illegible] Jackson was always mainly solicitous for the [illegible] ation and establishment of *rights*, but he wanted [illegible] rely that the rights belonging to any particular [illegible] should be possessed and enjoyed, but that the national standard in morals and religion should be such that all other classes would willingly concede these things, and concede them because they *were* rights. He wanted, above all, progress in moral and religious education; to have the whole nation, all classes of the people, become lovers and practisers of right for the sake of right. This predominant love of rectitude was one of the things that bound him in such close alliance with Theodore Parker. In regard to the slaves, therefore, he earnestly desired, as Mr. Parker did, not only that they might get their freedom, but that the American people might be so changed as voluntarily and joyfully to *give* them freedom. Thus, the sum of $10,000 here in question was given to his nine chosen Trustees, in the words of the Will, "for the preparation and circulation of books, newspapers, the delivery of speeches, lectures, and such other means as in their judgment will *create a public sentiment* that will [illegible] n end to Negro slavery in this country."

[illegible] conformity with this idea of acting with main reference to the elevation of public sentiment, the money of Jackson, like that of his friend Charles F. Hovey, accustomed to be given to causes which had not become popular, which were in advance of public opinion, and thus dependent on the few instead of the many for their support. If a good cause had yet gained but few friends, that was with him a weighty reason for giving to it, rather than to those which had already obtained public favor. Therefore it seems to me that—the amount of rights to be conceded to the newly freed people being a matter still in question, and strong efforts being made, both South and North, to curtail those rights, and so manage our process of reconstruction as to keep this country still under "a white men's government"—on the principle of allotting Mr. Jackson's $10,000 to the use nearest akin to that which he specified for it, it should have been given to some instrumentality which is actively laboring to educate the conscience of the nation to a higher plane in regard to rights and duties, rather than to an organ (even of admirable beneficence) which is already popular. The attainment of full civil, political and social rights for the negro as for the white man is a cause which is not as yet heartily taken up either by politicians or church-members, men of literature or men of commerce. The organization that *is* actively working in that cause should have received this fund in preference to the excellent educational movement of the Freedmen's Union Commission.

I have now to mention a very delightful meeting, the continuation and counterpart of those which I reported to you at this season in two previous years, namely—an assemblage, by invitation, of friends of the New England Branch of the Freedmen's Union Commission, to greet some of their teachers, returned for a much-needed vacation, to hear reports from them and others of the progress of their work, to exchange congratulations on the good so far gained, and to stimulate all concerned to renewed efforts to raise means for the occupation of the vast, immense, seemingly boundless field of Southern mind that yet remains uncultivated.

This meeting took place on Thursday afternoon, in the Hall of the Parker Fraternity, which was profusely and most tastefully decked with flowers for the occasion. Rev. Col. Higginson discharged most acceptably the function of presiding officer, and after a graceful introductory speech from him, we had brief reports from some of the returned teachers (among whom was our excellent friend Miss Anna Gardner of Nantucket, whose field of labor is Charlottesville, Virginia), letters from other teachers and from pupils, and statements in regard to the present condition and prospects of the Southern regions now under mental culture. Adverse as well as favorable circumstances were frankly stated, but there was such immense predominance of the latter as to make it plain that the operations of the Commission should be not only continued, but very greatly enlarged. All the blacks long for education, and most of them joyfully coöperate in bearing its expenses. And some of the Southern whites are at last coming into the schools, some as pupils and others as teachers.

Hon. Samuel E. Sewall informed the meeting of the news given above, respecting the allotment of the Jackson fund, which was received, of course, with great satisfaction. But Mrs. Ednah D. Cheney, one of the Executive Committee, thought it needful to explain that the Association was not thus made rich, or put beyond the need of the most active exertions of its friends in the coming year. The encouragements, the openings for useful labor, the earnest solicitations for help from very many quarters had been such, that the Executive Committee had felt not only authorized but constrained to enlarge their operations "in faith," and to send out laborers more than their actual funds would warrant. Thus it came about that the most timely supply would only pay their past expenses, and make them even with the world at the present time; and *more* than all they had received for the past year would be needed for next year's operations.

The business of the afternoon was pleasantly varied by the singing, at various intervals, of negro songs of the class called by themselves "Spirituals," and by a liberal collection of ice-cream and cake, the private contribution of a few friends. The specimens of Southern music were given partly by the teachers, and partly by Rev. Mr. Bowen and and his wife (the daughter of Mrs. Caroline Gilman of Charleston), who had heard such strains from her childhood. We were frankly told, however, that such a rendering of these songs could not give the effect of their home performance. The chorus of practised voices, and the fervent emphasis which plantation negroes give to words often trivial or meaningless, were wanting.

"They did not bring home the river and sky."

The varied pleasures of this occasion kept the party together from four o'clock till eight, when twilight caused an adjournment. The encouraging facts there communicated, and above all the sight of these teachers, so inspired with generous enthusiasm for their work, must have quickened in many hearts the impulse to give increased labors and contributions to so worthy an object.

It appears that Semmes of Alabama (formerly pirate, and now professor of Moral Philosophy), complains of the sympathy shown in this country to the Cretans, saying that we admire and take care of everybody's rebels but our own. A similar incapacity to understand moral distinctions was shown by those Senators who gave vent to "Great Laughter" when Mr. Sumner said, the other day, that "There is a great difference between repudiating [the decision of a majority in caucus] in favor of human rights, and repudiating against them." To politicians by profession, no doubt, the statement seems absurd. Alas, poor country! whose highest officials know not yet that right and justice have claims higher even than the decision of a caucus.

North.

MASSACHUSETTS RECONSTRUCTION ASSOCIATION.

We invite the attention of our readers to the following extract from an Appeal just issued by the recently-organized Massachusetts Reconstruction Association:

"In the full assurance that the men of Massachusetts, first in the field in defence of the Union, never tiring through the four long years of war, nor despairing of their country's cause in the darkest hour, will not shrink from the last effort needful in behalf of the Union and equal rights, where one more exertion only is wanting to secure the full fruition of their triumph, —the Massachusetts Reconstruction Association has been organized, to lay before the people of the State the vast importance and urgent necessities of the work remaining to be done at the South at this moment—to systematize and harmonize the efforts for the assistance of our friends in that section.

It is universally agreed, that the reconstruction policy initiated by Congress will be everywhere acted upon, and the States, reconstructed under that policy, apply for admission to Congress; and that, moreover, at these approaching elections, the freedmen and others heretofore deprived of all political rights, will for once be allowed fairly to vote. But our information is equally conclusive to the point, that, while many of their most influential men have honorably accepted as final the result of their appeal to arms, yet there still exists in all the Southern States a large party of unsubdued rebels, who have learned nothing, forgotten nothing, forgiven nothing, who by their ancient ascendancy and well-tried organization, have governed these States in the past in the sole interest of the slave-owners and are determined to re-establish their former supremacy. No exertion, no artifice, no allurement or flattery, will be spared by these men to deceive, if possible, the freedmen, into giving them their support at these elections.

If allowed to carry these States at this time, they will fill every office, from that of Governor to that of constable, with those who sympathize with secession, and are the implacable foes of equal rights. They will present themselves in Congress with increased representation, ready to join hands with any party which will bid for their alliance by uniting in their settled purpose of OVERTHROWING ALL THAT HAS BEEN WON BY FOUR YEARS OF WAR, AND BY SUFFERINGS AND SACRIFICES INNUMERABLE. AND IF THEY SHOULD SUCCEED, IT IS DOUBTFUL WHETHER THEY WOULD EVER ALLOW, AT ANOTHER ELECTION IN THE SOUTH, THE FREEDMEN TO EXERCISE THEIR NEWLY ACQUIRED RIGHTS WITH ANY DEGREE OF FAIRNESS.

To secure for all time the glorious results already achieved, to give the death-blow to secession and slavery, to bury the spirit of rebellion beyond all hope of resurrection, to establish the integrity and peace of the Union in such firm majesty that its most malignant enemies shall never again dare to raise their heads—one more effort must be made by the patriotic men of the North, and made promptly.

We must recollect that the masses of the Union men in the Southern States, and especially the freedmen, are entirely unaccustomed to united action, and to the machinery of political organization; that they are beyond the ordinary reach of the press; that they are impoverished and, worst of all, disheartened by finding the national administration opposed to them, and throwing all its influence, upon every practicable occasion, upon the side of their rebel enemies.

To remedy these evils, the great Union party of the North must stretch out its hand to its friends at the South, and must cheer them in this their first struggle for self-government, against the disciplined hosts of their hereditary enemies. It is their first struggle, but, if not now abandoned by us, they will gain a victory which shall establish their strength for all future time: for the rebellion, undertaken as much to affirm the supremacy of the slaveholders whom as to gain control of the Federal government, defeated in the field, routed in its stronghold in the Executive mansion, and crushed in its last stand in the States, will be heard of no more, save in the history of the past.

We therefore call upon the people of Massachusetts to contribute to this final triumph, and tender our organization, which we invite them to join, as the most practical means for insuring this great object.

Boston, June 12, 1867.

George C. Richardson, President.
Emory Washburn, Vice-President.
Harrison Ritchie, Secretary.
Francis W. Palfrey, Treasurer.

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FOR THE STANDARD.

LEGEND OF "BERTHA'S COVE."

A desolate sky; a barren stretch of rocks,
Gainst which the tide comes surging in dull shocks
(Like thunder growling when the storm is o'er);
A sandy reach of yellow-tinted shore;
A woman pacing it, her arms flung wide
In impotent gestures to the callous tide,
In her dark eyes wild frenzy held at bay
For one brief moment,—on her lips this lay:

"Oh, cruel, cruel sea!
That took my love away from me!
I wander early, I wander late;
But never comes he to the gate,
Saying 'Bertha, snood your hair;
The night is sweet, the night is fair,
The yellow moonlight floods the sea;
Snood your hair and walk with me.'

"Oh, mocking, maddening sea!
That took my love away from me,
And made him break the true troth-plight
He gave me that sweet Summer night—
Gave me in your treacherous sight!
Were you wringing your white hands
With purpose on the yellow sands
When, beneath the listening moon,
With the silvery stars aboon,
And the silence all around,
Robin said—yet made no sound—
'Bertha, Bertha, I'll be true;
Nought but death shall part us two?'
Did you hear, oh, cruel sea—
Hear what Robin said to me?

"Oh, cruel, mocking sea!
Give back, give back my love to me;
You have no need of him; but I—
Oh, an' I knew where he did lie,
The sea-weed in his tangled hair,
And in his een the cold death-stare,
And on his breast, all brown and bare,
The dank sea-slime—oh, an' I knew
Where you had laid him, fond and true,
You should not part us long, oh, sea!
Not long divide my love from me!
I'd lay me his dear form beside,
Saying, Robin, take your bride!
I am come to stay with you;
What you said, dear, was not true—
'Nought but death shall part us two.'
Part us?—it shall make us one;
Death undoes what death has done!
Robin, Robin, do you hear?
I am coming, coming dear!"

A sudden splash; a gurgling, muffled sound
Of parted waves; two white arms thrown around
Some form impalpable to mortal ken;
A low, glad cry—and all was still again!
The waves soughed on against the sullen shore,
The barren rocks stretched barren as before;
But, wandering thither one wild Autumn day,
I gave the wings of my wierd fancy play,
And wove the tale the sea-side folk still tell
In homely verse, thinking 't might please them well.

Caroline A. Mason.

VIRGINIA.

LETTER FROM COL. C. E. MOSS.

Wytheville, Va., July 11, 1867.

To the Editor of the Standard:

Reconstruction is rapidly progressing in the Old Dominion. The great mass of the people are not only willing, but anxious, to accept in good faith the situation. They are poor, and quiet in their opinions; but determined that the men that have heretofore ruled them shall do so no more. It is surprising to see the progress of Radical (not merely Republican) ideas. A large majority of the white people are Radical in their views, and beginning to organize for the coming contest. They look upon matters in their true light, and declare that the regeneration of the South can only be accomplished by her poor men taking the reins of government into their own hands. That they are resolved to do, and I am now well satisfied will do.

The registration now going on has demonstrated the defeat of the old Virginia aristocracy and the political power of the people. The aristocracy admit their defeat, and mourn over what they term a certainty of mob rule in the future. The remedy of universal suffrage works admirably, and has called into activity and life the power of the people. That power will overturn old ideas and old habits, and cause redeemed and regenerated Virginia to become the seat of dominion in arts and all that refines and ennobles mankind. I have never met a class of men more determined upon a policy of legislation than are the poor people of Virginia upon the adoption of a code of laws establishing free schools and perfect freedom for all men and all races. Free schools and a just system of taxation are fast becoming the watchwords of the men who have so long been ruled with an iron rule.

During the past four weeks much has been done in organizing the people. The old French motto is, "When the *sans culottes* begin to count noses, the rule of the nobility ends." The poor people of Virginia have counted noses and organized into clubs, and the rule of the aristocracy will end at the next election. Even the prejudice against foreigners and Yankees is [illegible] out. There is none of it among the honest poor, and the ensuing election will see many a "freshly imported" Yankee elevated to official position. That fact, now so apparent on all sides, makes the cup tenfold more bitter to the old leaders. I have heard a number of the native Radical speakers advise their hearers to vote for the Yankee, and place in his hands the power of making Old Virginia what New England is. When taunted with the want of intellect in their party, the reply is universal: "We will import a Yankee to fill the office, if we cannot find one of our own men suited for it."

But there is not such a want of intellect among the people as the aristocracy claim. There is a want of experience and self-confidence, for the reason that they have had no experience in public affairs. I have very little doubt that the Radical State Convention, sure to be elected, will compare favorably, in point of solid, common-sense talent, with that of any convention ever assembled in Virginia. It may not be composed of as many men of polished education but there will be no lack of practical sense.

Most of the confederate soldiers will vote the Radical ticket. They are poor, and desirous of educating their children; and they know full well that Radicalism is better for them than a continuance of Conservative rule. The people are determined to abolish poll-taxes, and tax the lands so highly that the large landholders will be compelled to sell their lands to small proprietors. Such a tax, with the Bankrupt law, will break down the immense landed estates of the South.

Charles E. Moss.

[Extract from a previous letter, dated July 4:]

There is one great fact thrown into the face of all white speakers in the South: that is, that the Republican party of the North impose negro suffrage upon the South, and refuse to adopt it themselves. That, I admit, is a very formidable argument, and produces a considerable effect upon the people, destroys that apparent good faith and honesty on the part of the men and party that is essential to carry conviction to the Southern mind, and persuade them to embrace willingly the Republican faith. Had the great Republican party of the North adopted universal suffrage throughout the free States, very little difficulty would now be had in persuading the mass of the people of the States recently in rebellion to adopt it as a principle instead of an imposed necessity. It is time the party proposed and ratified an amendment to the Federal Constitution making universal suffrage the law of the American Republic.

Let all true men insist upon such a measure, and make negro suffrage the law of the North, as well as of the South. Remove the charge of hypocrisy so industriously circulated against the dominant party, by making negro suffrage the national faith.

The work of political regeneration is progressing quietly and surely in Virginia, and Radicalism will hereafter dictate the law of the Old Dominion.

Charles E. Moss.

MASS CONVENTION IN WESTCHESTER CO., NEW YORK.

A Mass Convention, under the auspices of the Equal Rights Association, was held at Lake Waccabuc in Westchester county, on the 4th inst. It was estimated that fifteen hundred persons were present. Henry Ward Beecher and Anna E. Dickinson, who were announced as expected, were not in attendance. The arrangements for the meeting, under the care of Mr. Edwin A. Studwell of Brooklyn, were very complete and satisfactory.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Edward Lawrence, President of the South Salem Equal Rights Association.

The exercises were opened with prayer by the Rev. George L. Smith of New Jersey.

Susan B. Anthony read the declaration of sentiments adopted by the first Woman's Rights Convention, held at Seneca Falls, New York, July 19th and 20th, 1848.

The Hon. E. D. Culver was the first speaker.

He commenced by referring to the circumstances which led to the framing of the Declaration of Independence, and said he stood that day as did the traveller who liked to review in memory the scenes through which he had passed. They owed it to the rising generation to impress the events which they celebrated deeply in their hearts. They should not be inattentive to the day for various patriotic reasons, and it was the duty of the nation to prove to the world that it had not forgotten the circumstances and events which called forth that and similar gatherings. The speaker then alluded in glowing terms to the acts of Lafayette, and paid a fitting tribute to his earnest and active sympathy in behalf of American freedom. He then referred to the fact that the meeting was the first of its character since the passing away of the last soldier of the Revolution, which event took place in Saratoga in January last. His next point was an interpretation of the words of the Constitution—he claiming that the words life, liberty and rights in that document were meant for the benefit of women as well as men. The term was generic, and had reference to the whole human race. Jefferson declared that all just governments was founded by the consent of the governed, and he (the speaker) maintained that no Republican government could be established where one-half of the people were deprived of the right of assisting to frame the laws. Certainly, the Revolution never would have succeeded had it not been for the women. The record of their work was clearly and plainly written on the pages of history. The speaker then related several incidents which occurred during the late war, in which the patriotism of women was fully set forth, and averred that he was wholly committed to the good cause of securing to woman a voice in affairs pertaining to the conduct of the government.

Mrs. Stanton was the next speaker.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton began by referring to the chief principle involved in the Revolutionary struggle—that taxation without independence was tyranny. She said that women all over the United States were being taxed without being represented or having any voice as to the manner in which the public burdens should be borne, or in which the public funds should be disbursed. She advise all women who were unmarried and had houses to refuse to pay taxes until a sense of justice should induce the American people to grant to the so-called weaker sex the right of suffrage. There was not so important a meeting as the present in all the Empire State that day, and the reason was that their representative for Westchester in the State Convention was Horace Greeley, Chairman of the Committee on Suffrage. It was all important that the men and women of Westchester should send in their petitions through him to the Convention, demanding that the women of the State should be enfranchised, for if Horace Greeley succeeded in remodeling the foundation of the government on the basis of caste and class legislation, all the experience that we have had, all the wisdom and philosophy that the world has uttered in the last century, was wholly lost. They must either have universal suffrage or caste and class legislation. There were but two views of this question of suffrage; either that it was a political arrangement to be given to and taken away from the people by the will of society, or that it was a natural right. And it was important that the men and women of Westchester county should pour in their petitions to the Convention, demanding that the State of New York should henceforth forever be a genuine republic, and that all her men and women should exercise the right of suffrage. Miss Anthony and herself had been already to the Constitutional Convention and had had a hearing in behalf of the women of the State. There were several questions put to them by the Convention. Horace Greeley himself asked them if they proposed that women should sit on juries. She answered "Yes, most surely," so long as women were dragged into courts of justice, and so long as the erring girl of fifteen might be taken into courts, and tried for the crime of infanticide, and hung on the gallows, while he who had betrayed her trust sat on the seat as judge, or in the jury box, or perhaps even ministered at the sacred altar. She said "most certainly," woman must not only be a juror but a judge, and she ought also to be a lawyer that she might plead the cause of her sex. It might be seen in all the laws that the laws were made wholly by man and that there was always a loophole through which a man might escape, while an erring girl might be hanged. Then they were asked another question, "Did not the ballot and the bullet go together?" She replied, "No, they did not." She presumed that not a member in the Constitutional Convention had gone to the war, or could show the scar of a bullet received in battle. The ballot and the bullet did certainly not go together. Clergymen had always been excused from going to war, and the Quaker had always been excused. But the only reason that women did not go to war in large numbers was because there was a strong public sentiment against it. She was very glad that there was; but, nevertheless, from the beginning woman had always gone to war; she had stood by the side of man in the hour of danger; she had been ever with him in his crimes and vices. Was it too much to ask that in the dawn of the new era, in this moral era, in this nineteenth century that woman should stand by the side of man in all honorable and profitable employments? Mrs. Stanton closed by stating that the grand cause of many of our gravest social evils was the degradation of woman. Were woman granted the right of suffrage, the entire social system would be regenerated.

Susan B. Anthony urged that petitions be numerously signed and forwarded to the State Convention claiming the franchise for women.

Charles Lenox Remond was the next speaker. He considered the subject eloquent and logical, without either the exercise of eloquence or logic. There are many who have yet to learn that wives, mothers and sisters are their equals. He would inquire what question is so important as the one to which the meeting calls attention. He knew that it was intimated that women were created from a very small portion of man. He would not subscribe to that, but he would open the negro question of color from that and ask why there was any objection to the black man enjoying his political rights as well as the white man. The white man paints the devil black, and the negro paints him white, and he did not know which was right. (Laughter.) The taste of the negro in this matter might be as good as the white man's. (Renewed Laughter.) It is not a question of favor, but of right. Why make a negro responsible to law that he has no voice in forming? This meeting is no trivial one. Horace Greeley represents Westchester county, and he hoped he would fairly represent it on this question. What do equal rights mean? That the revolution of 1776 be made complete, that there be no call for a future Convention.

A letter to the Convention was read from Lucy Stone.

The following resolutions were adopted.

Resolved, That on this, the ninety-first anniversary of our national independence, the women of New York take cognizance of the grand declarations of the Fathers, and demand their application to the daughters of the pilgrims, in whose souls burns the same love of liberty, justice and equality that fired the heroes of '76.

Resolved, That if liberty and the pursuit of happiness are inalienable rights, so also is the right of suffrage, for the ballot is the only weapon of self-protection. A disfranchised class is always defenceless and degraded.

Whereas the first step toward a homogeneous government, toward a lasting reconstruction, is to secure the right of suffrage to every citizen under the government; therefore, first,

Resolved, That it is the duty of Congress, in reassembling, to submit to the people an amendment of the Constitution that shall prohibit the disfranchisement of any citizen of the republic except for crime; second,

Resolved, That it is the duty of the people to petition Congress to take the necessary steps to so amend the Constitution.

Resolved, That as New York and Maryland are now holding Constitutional Conventions and relaying the foundation of their State governments, it is their duty to so amend their Constitutions as to make all their citizens equal before the law.

Resolved, that if the Constitutional Convention of New York adopts the report of Horace Greeley from the Suffrage Committee, and refuses even to submit our demand to a vote of the people at the coming November election, it is the duty of the property-holding women of the State to refuse henceforth to pay their taxes, remembering that "taxation without representation is tyranny, and resistance to tyrants is obedience to God."

Resolved, That the women and paupers of Westchester and New York protest against that portion of Horace Greeley's report disfranchising them on the ground of sex and poverty, as sex is an insurmountable qualification, and, under the present social customs in the selfish, grinding competitions of life, pauperism, to the weak and unfortunate, is inevitable.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the women of this State, without delay, to pour into the Constitutional Convention their petitions, asking the right of suffrage, that our opponents may no longer be able to say, the women themselves do not desire the ballot.

Resolved, That as both the Republican and Democratic parties, in limiting the right of suffrage and establishing an oligarchy of sex and race are false to the theory of our government, we urge upon the people everywhere to organize a new party on the basis of equal suffrage to all men and women, and, holding the balance of power between the two old parties, say to these compromisers of human rights, "Come up higher."

LITERARY.

An event in literature has occurred in Holland. A Dutch man of letters, Mr. Hacke Van Mynden, has published a very exact translation of Dante's "Divina Commedia." The Dutch are in raptures with the *terza rima* versification. The following specimen is from the "Inferno," Canto 3:

Toen vatte hij mijn hand, en wal tevroden
Zag hij mij aan, en shonk mij nieuwe krachten.
Zoo daalden we in den afgrond naar beneden,

Waar zuchten, luide kreten jammerklachten,
Die duistre sterrelooze luchte doorboorden,
Zoodat ze mij tot droeve tranen brachten.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, quoting and commenting upon these passages, remarks: "This is the first Dutch work on Dante of which we can ascertain the existence. The Swedes have had since 1867 N. Lovén's complete version of the "Comedy" in *terza rima*, with somewhat copious notes, etc. The Russians have only a prose version of the "Inferno" (with Flaxman's illustrations). The Hungarians have hitherto confined their attention to the "Vita Nuova." The Spanish possess the oldest European translation of the "Inferno," which was composed by Archdeacon Vilegas, in stanzas of eight verses, *de arte mayor*, or containing four feet of unequal lengths. It was published in 1515, under the patronage of Queen Johanna, and still stands alone in the language. The last version of the "Comedy" in Latin (hexameters) was written by the Abbe Della Plazza in 1848; the introduction by the erudite critic, Carl Witte, comprises several specimens of Latin and French versions besides the Spanish one. Of the other French translations, as of the German, the number is considerable. Several of the Teutonic languages seem to lend themselves with more ease than English to Dante's metre, inasmuch as they supply a larger proportion of paroxytone words suited to the double rhymes.

The *Radical* for July contains: Modern Speculative Radicalism, by David A. Wasson; The Lilies of the Sea, by L. F.; Man's Place in the Creation, by C. A. Bartol; Jean Francois Millet, by Edward D. Cheney; Religion as Life, by R. P. Hallowell; Radicalism in the West, by T. A. Bland; Efforts for Sunday Sabbatism, by C. K. Whipple; The Scriptural Character of Jesus, by M. H. Doolittle; The Temptation of Christ, by George Hewison; Free Religion, by the editor; Movement, by the same; Paragraphs; Book Notices, and Honoring the Office.

RECEIVED.

A Romance of the Republic, by Lydia Maria Child, 442 pages. Boston: Ticknor & Fields.

Mechanical Surgery, by E. D. Hudson, M. D., 43 pages. New York: 696 Broadway.

Pickwick Papers, the "Charles Dickens Edition," with illustrations, 497 pages. Boston: Ticknor & Fields.

Demorest's Monthly for August. 473 Broadway, N. Y.

Every Saturday. Boston: Ticknor and Fields.

Littell's Living Age. Boston: Littell and Gay.

Special Notices.

Equal Rights Report. — The Proceedings of the First Anniversary of the American Equal Rights Association (a neat pamphlet of eighty pages) may now be had of Susan B. Anthony, 37 Park Row (Room 17), New York. Price 25 cents.

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GOD AND THE SOUL.

BY ANGELUS SILESIUS. 1620.

The soul wherein God dwells—
What church can holier be?
Becomes a walking tent
Of heavenly majesty.

How far from here to Heaven?
Not very far my friend,
A single hearty step
Will all thy journey end.

Though Christ a thousand times
In Bethlehem be born,
If he's not born in Thee,
Thy soul is still forlorn.

The cross on golgotha
Will never save thy soul,
The cross in thine own heart
Alone can make thee whole.

Hold there! where runnest thou!
Know Heaven is in thee.
Seek'st thou for God elsewhere,
His face thou'lt never see.

Ah would thy heart but be
A manger for the birth,
God would once more become
A child upon this earth.

I don't believe in Death,
If hour by hour I die,
'Tis hour by hour to gain
A better life thereby.

Go out—God will go in;
Die thou and let Him live.
Be not, and he will be;
Wait and He'll all things give.

O, shame! A silk worm works
And spins till it can fly,
And thou, my soul, wilt still
On thine old earth-clod lie.

MAXIMILIAN.

The New York *Evening Post* has the following just comments on the Austrian Archduke who has been executed by the Republicans of Mexico:

It has been said of him that he was the unfortunate tool of the unscrupulous Napoleon; but it ought not to be forgotten that Maximilian was too intelligent to be a blind tool; and we are to pay regard to the fact that he suffered himself to be tempted by appeals to personal ambition; that it was a personal motive, of a low kind, which took him from Miramar to Mexico, and once there, led him to commit grave and atrocious crimes against humanity and liberty, in order to secure to himself the throne and power he coveted.

Maximilian, by a decree signed with his own name, ordered the enslavement of the whole laboring population of Mexico; they and their women and children were to be enslaved, to become serfs and bondmen to the capitalists of the country and to foreigners who chose to buy them. It was probably this heinous crime against the personal liberty of several millions of men, women and children, and of unborn generations, which caused his downfall, by uniting against him all classes of Mexicans, except the desperate castaways and political adventurers, who were his favorites and advisers. If the Mexican people had, under such circumstances, accepted the rule of a foreigner, one of whose most important acts was to decree the slavery of the mass of the people, they would have been hopelessly depraved; but they appear to have been aroused by his decree to a more bitter and united resistance, which not only gained the victory, but prevented the escape of him who so unscrupulously sought to turn freemen into serfs.

Not content with this, Maximilian, disregardful of the fact that he was a foreigner, came without excuse to impose a despotic yoke upon a free nation, by another decree ordered that all who resisted his authority, no matter what their office or degree of responsibility, should be shot as soon as captured. Under this barbarous decree of his, hundreds of soldiers of the republic were shot to death by the foreign hirelings whom Maximilian had imported to enable him to master Mexico. This decree declared that "when captured, such persons would be shot within twenty-four hours after conviction by court-martial. In accordance with this decree Generals Ortega and Salazar and several republicans, being captured near Santa Anna Amatlan on October 13, were, in a few days, summarily executed, notwithstanding that it was probably then known by the Emperor that Jaurez's reported abandonment of his cause was unfounded." We quote from a journal which sympathizes with Maximilian.

These acts show that if ever a man invited the fate which has now befallen him, it was this Austrian archduke, whose own cruel and bloody decree suffices to stamp him an enemy to mankind.

We should not now recall these circumstances if we did not notice some designing and some namby-pamby writers trying to create sympathy for his criminal ambition, to the injury of the Mexican Liberals, who have so bravely and faithfully resisted Napoleon and defeated his tool.

But the Mexican authorities have other reasons for doing justice upon Maximilian. The unscrupulousness and the tenacity with which the archduke clung to his darling ambition for imperial rule and power was shown by all his acts, from first to last. He was not a man to subside, and accept defeat. Mr. Romero, the Mexican minister, in a letter which we printed some weeks ago, remarked:

"I do not know what disposition President Jaurez may make of Maximilian, but I am afraid that if he is allowed to go back to Europe with impunity, he will be a constant menance to the peace of Mexico. He will continue to style himself, to our shame, Emperor of Mexico. All dissatisfied and designing Mexicans will keep up an active correspondence with him about his supposed popularity there, and these people may induce him to return at some future time, as they did with Iturbide.

"Such of them as can afford it, will go over to Austria and form a Mexican Court for Maximilian at Miramar, and he will have enough of them to organize a 'Mexican government' there as the ex-King of the Two Sicilies did at Rome after he was expelled from Naples. Some European powers will continue to recognize him as the Emperor of Mexico—as Spain did with the ex-King of the Sicilies. Whenever we may have complications with any European nation, the first step taken by the interested party will be to intrigue with Maximilian, and to threaten us with giving aid to our lawful sovereign, to recover his authority from the hands of the usurpers, if we declined to accept terms."

The Cricket's Sagacity.—We see the cricket and his tribe by hundreds walking by night, along with silly cockroaches, into a dish of stale beer, to drink or drown ingloriously, or jumping headlong into a basin of scalding tea, to perish in a boiling bath. But the cricket is not altogether a fool: "Sitting the other day by the kitchen fire, to dry ourselves after a sudden shower, we noticed Mr. Cricket popping up his head from a crack in the hearth-stone. We thought perhaps he might be hungry, and dropped a few small crumbs near his hole. Our shadow startled him, and he disappeared for an instant. In a moment or two, however, he came boldly forth, walked to the largest crumb, seized it and carried it to his hiding place, returning immediately until he fetched them all. We tried him again with larger pieces, several much larger than himself. Most of these he carried off with perfect ease; but mark the perfection of his instinct. The hole in the stone from which he emerged was barely large enough to admit of his passage; when he carried small pieces of bread, he ran rapidly down the hole headforemost; but with larger pieces he invariably got into the hole backward, pulling the bread after him, evidently to avoid the possibility of blocking up the hole, and thus preventing his own escape in case of alarm. At last there remained one piece too large for him to remove. He now called a companion to assist; the two together dragged it to the mouth of the hole, [illegible] the mass to admissable dimensions—a task which took them twenty minutes to accomplish ere the last crumb was safely housed.

HIRAM POWERS AND HIS STUDIO.

Correspondence Boston Post.

Mr. Powers has also a figure of Everett in plaster, for which he has as yet received no order. It is hardly creditable, either to the subject or to himself, and the sight of it makes one shudder at the thought that such a statue might possibly have been erected in Boston in addition to the unnatural monstrosity which the same artist has sent to our city and dignified with the name of Webster, and which still continues to desecrate the ground in front of the State House. This figure of Everett only seems to show more conspicuously than ever the author's entire ignorance of the anatomy of the human form, and his want of taste in drapery and costume. In the modelling of busts, seizing the happiest and most characteristic expression of those who sit to him; in lending grace of outline and sweetness to the face of woman, he has surpassing abilities, and few approach or equal him. That is his inborn talent, but neither years nor study have done anything to make up for those deficiencies, also innate, which prevent him from appreciating the other and quite as noble qualities of an artist, which manifest themselves in the human figure, its attitude, and the drapery that adorn it.

Mr. Powers has now been thirty years in Florence, and is almost a patriarch among the artists in that city. His studio is the most popular of all, and is the especial resort of Americans. As I was looking over the books in which all visitors are requested to enter their names, I could not help noticing how many of them were well known and distinguished. In fact, three volumes have in the course of years become quite valuable as a collection of autographs, if for no other purpose. The sculptor has always been a genuine patriot, and when, in a few cases, persons have been uncivil enough to write C. S. A. after their names, he has carefully erased them. A number of months ago the notorious George N. Saunders called at the studio, and some time afterward Fernando Wood. Mr. Powers told me that each of them stopped before the bust of John C. Calhoun, and said in almost the same words, "There is John C. Calhoun—I'm one of that man's disciples." This coincidence is somewhat remarkable, and taken in connection with our late troubles, has a world of meaning. On this occasion Saunders did not hesitate to acknowledge his connection with the St. Albans raid and other nefarious plots to plunder and burn our frontier, and not only that, but he expressed his satisfaction and even pride that he had done his best to help them on. When Mr. Powers said to him, "Sir, I desire you to know that I utterly abhor your murderous plans and detest the efforts you have made to ruin our country," he remarked with unabashed coolness and effrontery, "Oh, yes, that's of course; I expected as much as that," and walked away with the utmost unconcern.

THE CAUSE.

God mend his heart who cannot feel
The impulse of a holy zeal;
And sees not with his sordid eyes
The beauty of self-sacrifice!
Though in the sacred place he stands,
Uplifting consecrated hands,
Unworthy are his lips to tell
Of Jesus' martyred miracle.

Not to the swift nor to the strong,
The battles of the right belong!
For he who strikes for Freedom wears
The armor of the captive's prayers;
And nature proffers to his cause
The strength of her eternal laws;
While he whose arm essays to bind,
And herd with common brutes, his kind,
Strives evermore at fearful odds
With nature and the jealous gods,
And dares the dread recoil which, late
Or soon, their right shall vindicate.

FEVERS AND FRUIT.

Let's have a little talk about orchards and gardens as life-preservers. Many a farmer thinks he "can't fuss about a garden" with vegetables and small fruits in ample variety, hardly about an orchard, especially beyond apple trees. So he goes on to weightier matters of grain, or stock, or dairy, and eats potatoes, wheat bread, pork and salt beef all Summer long; no fine variety of vegetables, no grateful berries, no luscious peaches, or juicy cherries. By October fever comes, or bowel complaints of some kind, or some congestive troubles, most likely. He is laid up; work stops a month, the doctor comes, and he "drags round" all Winter, and the doctor's bill drags too. The poor wife, meanwhile, gets dyspeptic, constipated, has fever too, perhaps, and she "just crawls round." What's the matter? They don't know, poor souls. Would they build a hot fire in July and shut the doors? Of course not—in their rooms; but they have done just that in their poor stomachs. How so? They have been eating all Summer the heat-producing food fit for a cold season, but not for a warm one. A Greenlander can eat candles and whale-fat, because they create heat. In January we are up toward Greenland—in climate. A Hindoo lives on rice, juicy fruits, and tropic vegetables, cooling and opening to the system. In July we move toward Hindostan, in a heat almost tropical. Diet must change too. Have apples, pears, cherries, etc., from orchard every day, of early and late kinds. Let there be plenty of good vegetables, raspberries, strawberries, etc. It takes a little time and trouble, *but it's the cheapest way to pay the doctor's bills.* And bless your dear souls, *these things taste good!* You study what feed is good for pigs and cattle. All right; but wife and children are of higher consequence, and it's a shame if, with all our great gifts of intellect and intuition, we do not obey the divine laws in our own physical being so well that the doctor shall visit the house less than the horse-doctor goes to the barn. Don't fail of vegetables, berries, and fruits. Try it, and you'll say we haven't told half the truth.—*Rural New Yorker.*

The following article is taken from the *Christian Register*, the organ of the Unitarian denomination with which ex Gov. Andrew is connected; and it appears to be a decided hit:

Alcohol as "Food;" or the "New Diet."—The chemists, and philosophers, and scientists generally, seem very much puzzled with the "food" question, and how to determine the nutrive value of different articles of "diet." It seems to me, a very common man, with little knowledge of the digestive and assimilative organs, that the *effects* of a dish are a good test of its value. Common sense, rather an old-fashioned article, is of the opinion that nothing is a better test. So here it is. The report of the Board of State Charities informs us that of 12,260 prisoners in the prisons of the State, 7,343, or about *two-thirds*, are free users of alcohols as "food." But it is added that this number is too small, "more than 80 per cent. 'dieting' on alcohol." Bad diet, apparently. Of the 5,576 crimes against public order and decency, 4,064 were from drunkenness, or use of alcohol as "food." Bad "diet" enough. Of the 1,872 committed to Houses of Industry, 1,646 (!) had been indulging in the use of this "diet." Wonderful "food!" A monument to the man or men who discovered its nutritive properties! In Suffolk County, where the advocates and users of this "food" do most congregate, out of 2,801 crimes against public order and decency, 2,266 were produced by this "food." Rather suspicious "diet" that! Of the 25 criminals brought before the police court in this city one morning, 20 had been indulging in an alcohol supper, and were sent to the House of Correction for it. Remarkable diet! Experience is an old-fashioned teacher, generally discarded, but really these results do look amazingly unlike those of "food," and very much like those of poison. Let us watch the police reports, and see if these are exceptional cases. Bread or alcohol? that is the question.

Astonishment.

Defining His Position.—The "Fat Contributor," while at Nashville recently, was requested to define his position on politics, which he did in a letter to "John Happy," of the Nashville *Banner*, as follows:

I am aware of the necessity of knowing just where a man stands in these times which try men's "soles"—as well as the upper leather. To begin with, I am an old Henry Clay Whig, of the Polk School. I believed in the hard cider platform of 1840, during which I cast a somewhat colored vote for Jackson. I voted against the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, and am in favor of the impeachment of Jefferson Davis. I favored the Maine law until they fired on our flag, together with some of our flagstones, when I went in for a vigorous prosecution of peace. I am in favor of woman's rights [illegible]trine, and as for horse "doctoring" I don't know anything at all. I wouldn't vote to oblige a Mormon to have more than one wife, and am opposed to introducing cholera into the territories. I go in for a tax on waterfalls, and am willing to allow chignons representation on the basis of population.

GOD'S BLESSING ON THEM.

BY GERALD MASSEY.

God bless the brave ones, in our dearth,
Their lives shall leave a trailing glory;
And round the poor man's homely hearth
We'll proudly tell their suffering's story.

All saviour-souls have sacrificed,
With naught but noble faith for guerdon,
And e'er the world hath crown'd the Christ,
The man to death hath borne the burden!

The savage broke the glass that brought
The heavens nearer, saith the legend;
Even so the bigots welcome aught
That makes our vision starrier region'd!

They lay their corner-stones in dark
Deep waters, who upbuild in beauty
On earth's old heart, their triumph-arc
That crowns with glory lives of duty.

And meekly still the martyrs go
To keep with pain their solemn bridal!
And still they walk the fire who bow
Not down to worship Custom's idol.

Take heart! the rude dust dark to-day,
Soars a new-lighted sphere to-morrow!
And wings of splendor burst the clay
That clasps us in death's fruitful furrow.

THE SON OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

The search after the relics, writes a Paris correspondent, belonging to the Duke de Reichstadt, King of Rome, has ended in the securing of several most interesting souvenirs, to be placed in the Napoleon gallery of the Louvre. The life of this son of the great Emperor who, according to the touching epitaph written by himself, for his own tomb, "was born King of Rome, and died a Lieutenant in the Austrian service," was too short to admit of any very voluminous record.

The souvenirs now brought to Paris have been wholly furnished by the well-remembered danseuse, Fanny Ellsler, who lives in the strict retirement of a country life near the Hague, occupied solely in the cultivation of a certain species of rose, which she has brought to the highest perfection. By the fortune left her by Gentz, added to that acquired by her own industry and talent, she is enabled to live the easy life of a chatelaine; and while her leisure time is occupied with the cultivation of flowers, her heart is fully occupied likewise with the cultivation of all her tender souvenirs of the court of Vienna, and the place she once occupied thereat, with the full consent and approbation of every member of the Imperial family.

The story of the loves of the Duc de Reichstadt is short and sad enough. Disgusted with the restraint of the life at Court, wounded by the position to which his birth had consigned him among the proud arch-dukes, his high-born relatives, he was wont to steal away into the country to enjoy solitude and the contemplation of nature, at a little village near Vienna. The doctors had foretold that unless some interest in life was offered to this sensitive, nervous youth, he must, of necessity, sink into atrophy and wither away in consumption. Many and many a hope had been raised of his forming an attachment which might throw some interest around his existence, and ward off the *ennui* which was killing him by inches.

But the conviction that the opportunities thus afforded him were but snares of the enemy to set a spy over him in his most unguarded moments kept him on the watch, and he never once yielded to the temptation. But the moment came for him, as it comes for all men. He became struck with the grace and beauty of his landlady's niece, a girl fresh from the woods, whose picturesque costume and simple manners flattered both his artistic and moral taste, and he soon became deeply enamored. To this girl he told the whole story of his life—the temptations which had been offered him, the aspirations in which he indulged, the hopes he entertained. His entire existence underwent a change. To one being could he unfold the secrets of his heart, and the restraint which had been killing him was overcome at last.

But as there must always be a demon at work upon the happiness of every mortal here below, so did the satisfaction experienced by the young Duc de Reichstadt soon come to an end. He who had ever shunned all gayety, who had obstinately refused to attend all courtly *fetes*, operas, balls and play—finding his health and spirits much improved, must needs one night be seized with an irresistible desire to see the ballot of "The Diable Boiteux," in which the *cachuca* danced by Fanny Ellsler had become the aim and object of every conversation and of all the enthusiasm of the city. He went alone to the opera—he saw the dancer come forward to the footlights with that swimming step which had won the hearts of all mankind—he gazed first in terror, then in doubt, then in horror and amazement, and sank slowly down senseless on the floor of the box where he was placed!

It was the dancer herself on whom his whole heart and soul had been bestowed. It was to her he had confided his most secret thoughts. The whole intrigue of the Court became revealed at once to his mind. He went back no more to the village, but retired again to the little student's room in the palace still shown as the place where he died, and could never be persuaded to behold even once again the traitress who had so imposed upon his trusting heart. No one but himself ever suspected Fanny Ellsler of any base intrigue—the pastoral comedy had been played out in good part, and with the entire concurrence of imperial relatives. The end of the drama was a bright and glorious existence for the dancer; for the Duke, misery, despair and death.—*Chicago Republican.*

God's Protection of Young Deer.—An old Canadian hunter declares that the reason why the wild deer are not all killed when young (as they breed once a year and are always surrounded by other animals which prey upon them, as dogs, wolves, bears, panthers, etc.), is that "*no dog or other animal can smell the track* of a doe or fawn, while the latter is too young to take care of itself!" He stated that he had often seen it demonstrated. He had taken his dogs over the ground when he had just before seen them pass, and they would take no notice of the track, and could not be induced to follow when taken to the spot, while they would instantly discover the track of any deer not having young ones. This is but one proof of the adaptation of the natural laws to preserve life when it most needs protection.

Biot and Laplace. "In honor preferring one another."—An excellent anecdote is told of the famous mathematician and astronomer, Laplace. A young mathematician, Biot, brought to him an account of a discovery he had made. Laplace listened, approved, and pointed out a difficulty at the close. The next day, by request of Laplace, the manuscript was read to the Academy of scientific men in Paris, and the reputation of Biot was made. After it was over, Laplace took Biot home and into his study, and taking some papers out of a drawer, showed him the same discovery made and written out many years before, but not published on account of the yet unsolved difficulty at the end. He insisted on Biot's still keeping secret the knowledge of a prior discovery, and it was not till years afterwards that Biot made it known in paying tribute to the memory of his friend and teacher.

Admiration.—to comprehend and demonstrate that a thing is not beautiful, is an ordinary pleasure, an ungrateful task; but to discern a beautiful thing, to be penetrated with its beauty, to make it evident, and make others participate in our sentiment, is an exquisite joy, a generous task. Admiration is for him who feels it, at once a happiness and an honor. It is a happiness to feel deeply what is beautiful; it is an honor to know how to recognize it. Admiration is the sign of an elevated reason served by a noble heart. It is above a small criticism, that is skeptical and powerless; but it is the soul of a larger criticism, a criticism that is productive; it is, thus to speak, the divine part of taste.—*Cousin.*

The Largest Topaz known has been deposited at the Bank of France. It is of Brazilian origin, and measures seven and one quarter inches in length by four and three-eighths inches in width, and about the same in thickness. It weighs more than three and a half pounds. However valuable this stone may be from its brilliancy and size, it is still more so from its artistic merit, as on one face [illegible] the Last Supper. This composition was executed with the burin and diamond dust by the owner of the gem, Andre Cariello, formerly Director of the Naples Mint.

A Veteran Non-Alcoholic Medical Man.—*Dear Sir:* The following interesting particulars respecting a veteran medical champion of temperance (John Higginbottom, Esq., F.R.S., Honorary Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons) will doubtless interest all your readers. Mr. Higginbottom became an abstainer in 1806; in 1813 he discontinued wines, etc., as medicines in typhus and all fevers; after twenty years felt compelled to discontinue alcohol in all disorders and diseases, and banished alcohol in every form from his house in 1833, since which year, up to the present time he has treated every disease successfully without alcohol. Mr. Higginbottom is still a hale, hearty old gentleman; and he ought to be proud of the honorable position he occupies of being the first in the great cause of proving alcohol unnecessary as a medicine. His numerous tracts on temperance subjects are too well known to need any comment, but as a pioneer of the great movement, he must feel gratified at the present size of the ball which he first set rolling. Yours truly,

Æsculapius.

Victor Hugo, speaking of some remark he was said to have made, says: "I never set right the little legends of which I am the hero; let them go, smile with the rest of the world, and think about something else. This little history has astonished, but has not annoyed me; I am not so silly as to take in bad part these proofs of the imaginative powers of my contemporaries."

Profuseness—that is to say, mere arithmetical superiority—is one of the chief elements of beauty in natural scenery. A single leaf has beauty to microscopic inspection; but only a rich foliage is beautiful to a freely wandering eye. Does this depend upon association? No; it depends upon, it proceeds from, the positive power of *much*, when contrasted with *little*, to fill the soul and satisfy the emotion.—*Blackie.*

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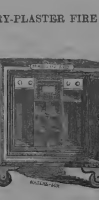

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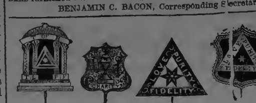

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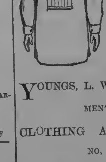

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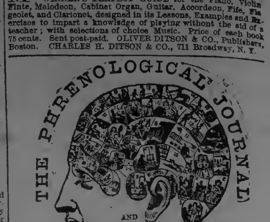

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